McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXIV

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NUMBER 18

McKean County Miner

...ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

...N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) ar... p. m., and 6.27 p. m., and leaves at ...9 p. m.

...& K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. ...and leaves at 6.30 a. m. and 3:10

...Mail leaves at 12:15 p. ...2.30 p. m.

...arrives every Tuesday, Thursday ...and departs at 1:30 p.

...minutes before leaving time. ...will not be issued or letters ...between 12 m. and 2:30 p. m. ...every Sunday for delivery of mail ...p. m.

M. A. SPRAGUE, P. M.

Lodge Directory

F. & A. M.

...Lodge, No. 389, F. & A. M., meets on ...and fourth Wednesday of each ...o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall.

F. W. BROWNELL, W. M.

...SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

...Lodge, No. 163, meets every ...and last Tuesday evening of each ...A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block. ...WARREN GIFFORD, M. W. ...Recorder.

G. A. R.

...A. R. meets every Thursday even... A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block. L. ROGERS, Com. ...KINGSNORTH, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

...every Friday evening at Backus Hall. W. Z. GEORGE, N. G. ...Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

...every Monday evening at 7:30 in Backus Hall. M. E. GREER, Com. ...R. K.

Churches

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...H. MITCHELMORE, pastor. Services ...a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school ...after morning services. Prayer meeting ...Tuesday evenings at 7. Covenant meeting ...Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Lord's Supper every two months. All are welcome.

...HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. ...Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. ...service at 8 a. m. except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. ...Catholic church,—J. J. GALLAGHER, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 3:30 ...Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on ...Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

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Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—R. L. Keenan, Carl Sauer, D. ...Young, David Sterrett, C. S. King and S. J. ...
...Tolonia Quinlan.
...Washington Stark.
...John Forrest, P. E. Foster and E. M. ...
Judge of Elections—E. F. Waller.
Inspectors—W. H. Knight and D. J. Hines.

Official Directory

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

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Member of Congress—W. W. Brown, Bradford.
State Senator—L. Emery, Jr., Bradford.
Members of Assembly—F. S. Johnson, Bradford.
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Sheriff—A. T. Bannon, Smethport.
Prothonotary—J. M. McElroy, Smethport.
County Treasurer—J. R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Commissioners—W. D. Gallup, Smethport; B. A. Rose, Eldred, A. Reilly, Smethport.
Commissioners' Clerk—M. B. Greer, Smethport.
County Auditors—Daniel Martin, M. S. Shelden.
...F. Brewer, Thos. Osborn, G. N. Barrett.
...G. W. King, Smethport.
...W. F. McCarthy, Bradford.
County School Superintendent—M. O. Campbell, Smethport.
Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in ...ruary, May and September, and Third Monday in December.

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...Governor—Wm. T. Davies.
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Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try
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IRON
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THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do. MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children." MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters." Genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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Every dose goes right to the spot.
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It will stop that Coughing, Tickling in Throat, Dry-hacking and Heart-dropping.
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SHE
A History of Adventure
By J. RIDER HAGGARD.

INTRODUCTION.

In giving the world the record of what, looked at from that point of view only, is, I suppose, one of the most wonderful and mysterious adventures ever experienced by mortal men, I feel it incumbent on me to explain what my exact connection with it is. And so I may as well say at once that I am not the narrator, but only the editor, of this extraordinary history, and then proceed to tell how it found its way into my hands.

Some years ago I, the editor, was stopping with a brother at one of the universities, which, for the purposes of this history we will call Cambridge, and was one day much struck with the appearance of two people whom I saw going arm in arm down the street. One of these gentlemen was, I think, without exception, the handsomest young fellow I have ever set eyes on. He was very tall, very broad and had a look of power and a grace of bearing that seemed as native to him as it is to a wild stag. In addition his face was almost without flaw—a good face as well as a beautiful one, and when he lifted his hat, which he did just then to a passing lady, I saw that his head was covered with little golden curls growing close to the scalp.

"Good gracious!" I said to my brother, with whom I was walking, "why that fellow looks like a statue of Apollo come to life. What a splendid man he is!"

"Yes," he answered, he is the handsomest man in the university and one of the nicest, too. They call him 'the Greek god.' But look at the other one. He's Vincey's (that's the god's name) guardian and supposed to be full of every kind of information. They call him 'Charon.'"

I looked and found the older man quite as interesting in his way as the glorified specimen of humanity at his side. He appeared to be about forty years of age, and was, I think, as ugly as his companion was handsome. To begin with, he was shortish, rather bow-legged, very deep chested and with unusually long arms. He had dark hair and small eyes, and the hair grew right down on his forehead and his whiskers grew right up to his hair, so that there was uncommonly little of his countenance to be seen. Altogether he reminded me forcibly of a gorilla, and yet there was something very pleasing and genial about the man's eye. I remember saying that I should like to know him.

"All right," answered my brother, "nothing easier. I know Vincey; I'll introduce you," and he did; and for some minutes we stood chatting—about the Zulu people, I think, for I had just returned from the Cape at the time. Presently, however, a stoutish lady, whose name I do not remember, came along the pavement accompanied by a pretty, fair haired girl, and these two Mr. Vincey, who clearly knew them well, at once joined and walked off in their company. I remember being rather amused because of the change in the expression of the elder man, whose name I discovered was Holly, when he saw the ladies advancing. He suddenly stopped short in his talk, cast a reproachful look at his companion, and, with an abrupt nod to myself, turned and marched off alone across the street. I heard afterward that he was popularly supposed to be as much afraid of a woman as most people are of a mad dog, which accounted for his precipitate retreat. I cannot say, however, that young Vincey showed much aversion to feminine society on this occasion. Indeed, I remember laughing, and remarking to my brother at the time that he was not the sort of man whom one would care to introduce to the lady one was going to marry, since it is exceedingly probable that the acquaintance would end in a transfer of her affections. He was altogether too good looking, and, what is more, he had none of that consciousness and conceit about him which usually afflicts handsome men, and makes them deservedly disliked by their fellows.

That evening my visit came to an end, and that was the last I saw or heard of Charon and the Greek god for many a long day. Indeed, I have never seen either of them from that hour to this and do not suppose it likely that I shall. But a month ago I received a letter and two packets, one of manuscript, and on opening the first, found that it was signed by "Horace Holly," a name that at the moment was not familiar to me. It ran as follows:

—— COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, May 1, 18—.

MY DEAR SIR—You will be surprised, considering the very slight nature of our acquaintance, to get a letter from me. Indeed, I think I had better begin by reminding you that we once met, now some five years ago, when your brother introduced me and my ward, Leo Vincey, to you in the street at Cambridge. To be brief and come to my business, I have recently read with much interest a book of yours describing a central African adventure. I take it that this book is partly true and partly an effort of the imagination. However this is, it has given me an idea. It happens, how, you will see in the accompanying manuscript, which, together with the scarab, the 'Royal Son of the Sun' and the original sherd, I am sending to you by hand—that my ward, or rather my adopted son, Leo Vincey and myself have recently passed through a real African adventure of a nature so much more marvelous than the one which you describe that, to tell you the truth, I am almost ashamed to submit it to you for fear lest you should disbelieve me. You will see it stated in this manuscript that I, or rather we, had made up our minds not to make this history public during our joint lives. Nor should we alter our determination, were it not for a circumstance that has recently arisen. We are, for reasons that, after perusing this manuscript, you may be able to guess, going away again, this time to central Asia, where, if anywhere upon this earth, wisdom is to be found, and anticipate that our sojourn there will be a long one. Possibly we shall not return. Under these altered conditions it has become a question whether we are justified in withholding from the world an account of a phenomenon which we believe to be of unparalleled interest, merely because our private life is involved, or because we are afraid of ridicule and doubt being cast upon our statements. I hold one view about this matter and Leo holds another, and finally, after much discussion, we have come to a compromise, namely, to send the history to you, giving you full leave to publish it if you think fit, the only stipulation being that you shall disguise our real names, and as much concerning our identity as is consistent with the maintenance of the bona fides of the narrative.

And now what am I to say further? I really do not know, beyond once more repeating that everything described in the accompanying manuscript is exactly as it happened. As regards She herself I have nothing to add. Day by day we have greater occasion to regret that we did not better avail ourselves of our opportunities to obtain more information from that marvelous woman. Who was she? How did she first come to the Caves of Kor, and what was her true religion? We never ascertained, and now, alas! we never shall, at least not yet. These and many other questions arise in my mind; but what is the good of asking them now?

Will you undertake the task? We give you complete freedom, and as a reward you will certainly have the credit of giving to the world the most wonderful history, as distinguished from romance, that its records can show. Read the manuscript (which I have copied out fairly for your benefit), and let me know.

Believe me, very truly yours,
L. HORACE HOLLY.

P. S.—Of course if any profit results from the sale of the writing, should you care to undertake it, you can do what you like with it, but if there is a loss I will leave instructions with my lawyers, Messrs. Geoffrey & Jordan, to meet it. We intrust the sherd, the scarab and the parchment to your keeping until such time as we demand them back again.
L. H. H.

This letter, as may be imagined, astonished me considerably, but when I came to look at the manuscript, which the pressure of other work prevented me from doing for a fortnight, I was still more astonished, as I think the reader will be also, and at once made up my mind to press on with the matter. I wrote to this effect to Mr. Holly, but a week afterward received a letter from that gentleman's lawyers, returning my own, with the information that their client and Mr. Leo Vincey had already left this country for Thibet, and they did not at present know their address.

Well, that is all I have to say. Of the history itself the reader must judge. I give it him, with the exception of a very few alterations, made with the object of concealing the identity of the actors from the general public, exactly as it has come to me. Personally I have made up my mind to refrain from comments. At first I was inclined to believe that this history of a woman on whom, clothed in the majesty of her almost endless years, the shadow of eternity itself lay like the dark wing of night, was some gigantic allegory of which I could not catch the meaning. Then I thought that it might be a bold attempt to portray the possible results of immortality grafted on the substance of a mortal who yet drew her strength from the earth, and in whose human bosom passions yet rose and fell and beat as in the undying world around her the winds and the tides rise and fall and beat unceasingly. But as I went on I abandoned that idea also. To me the story seems to bear the stamp of truth upon its face. Its explanation I must leave to others; and with this slight preface, which circumstances make necessary, I introduce the world to Ayesha and the Caves of Kor.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.
MY VISITOR.

There are some events of which every circumstance and surrounding detail seems to be graven on the memory in such fashion that we cannot forget it, and so it is with the scene that I am about to describe. It rises as clearly before my mind at this moment as though it had happened yesterday.

It was in this very month, something over twenty years ago, that I, Ludwig Horace Holly, was sitting one night in my rooms at Cambridge, grinding away at some mathematical work, I forget what. I was to go up for my fellowship within a week, and was expected by my tutor and my college generally to distinguish myself. At last, wearied out, I flung my book down, and, going to the mantelpiece, took down a pipe and filled it. There was a candle burning on the mantelpiece, and a long, narrow glass at the back of it, and as I was in the act of lighting the pipe I caught sight of my own countenance in the glass and paused to reflect. The lighted match burned away till it scorched my fingers, forcing me to drop it, but still I stood and stared at myself in the glass and reflected.

"Well," I said aloud, at last, "it is to be hoped that I shall be able to do something with the inside of my head, for I shall certainly never do anything by the help of the outside."

This remark will doubtless strike anybody who reads it as being slightly obscure, but I was in reality alluding to my physical deficiencies. Most men of twenty-two are endowed at any rate with some share of the comeliness of youth, but to me even this was denied. Short, thickset, and deep chested almost to deformity, with long, sinewy arms, heavy features, deep set gray eyes, a low brow half overgrown with a mop of thick black hair, like a deserted clearing on which the forest had once more begun to encroach—such was my appearance nearly a quarter of a century ago, and such, with some modification, is it to this day. Like Cain, I was branded—branded by nature with the stamp of abnormal ugliness, as I was gifted by nature with iron and abnormal strength and considerable intellectual powers. So ugly was I that the spruce young men of my college, though they were proud enough of my feats of endurance and physical prowess, did not even care to be seen walking with me. Was it wonderful that I was misanthropic and sullen? Was it wonderful that I brooded and worked alone, and had no friends—at least only one? I was set apart by Nature to live alone and draw comfort from her breast, and hers only. Women hated the sight of me. Only a week before I had heard one call me a "monster" when she thought I was out of hearing, and say that I had converted her to Darwin's theory. Once, indeed, a woman pretended to care for me, and I lavished all the pent-up affection of my nature upon her. Then money that was to have come to me went elsewhere, and she discarded me. I pleaded with her as I have never pleaded with any living creature before or since, for I was caught by her sweet face, and loved her; and in the end, by way of answer, she took me to the glass, and stood side by side with me, and looked into it.

"Now," she said, "if I am Beauty, who are you?" and I cursed her and fled. That was when I was only 20.

And so I stood and stared, and felt a sort of grim satisfaction in the sense of my own loneliness—for I had neither father nor mother nor brother—and as I did there came a knock at my door.

I listened before I went to open it, for it was nearly 12 o'clock at night, and I was in no mood to admit any stranger. I had but one friend in the college, or, indeed, in the world; perhaps it was he.

Just then the person outside the door coughed, and I hastened to open it, for I knew the cough.

A tall man of about 30, with the remains of great personal beauty, came hurrying in, staggering beneath the weight of a massive iron box which he carried by a handle in his right hand. He placed the box upon the table, and then fell into an awful fit of coughing. He coughed and coughed till his face became quite purple, and at last he sunk into a chair and began to spit up blood. I poured out some whisky into a tumbler and gave it to him. He drank it and seemed better, though his better was very bad indeed.

"Why did you keep me standing there in the cold?" he asked; "you know the draughts are death to me."

"I did not know who it was," I answered. "You are a late visitor."

"Yes; and I verily believe it is my last visit," he answered, with a ghastly attempt at a smile. "I am done for, Holly—I am done for. I do not believe that I shall see to-morrow!"

"Nonsense!" I said. "Let me go for a doctor."

He waved me back imperiously with his hand. "It is sober sense; but I want no doctors. I have studied medicine, and I know all about it. No doctors can help me. My last hour has come! For a year past I have only lived by a miracle. Now listen to me as you never listened to anybody before, for you will not have the opportunity of getting me to repeat my words. We have been friends for two years; now tell me how much do you know about me?"

"I know that you are rich, and have had a fancy to come to college long after the age that most men leave it. I know that you have been married, and that your wife died, and that you have been the best, indeed, almost the only friend, I ever had."

"Did you know that I have a son?"

"No."

"I have. He is 5 years old. He cost me his mother's life, and I have never been able to bear to look upon his face in consequence. Holly, if you will accept the trust, I am going to leave you the boy's sole guardian."

I sprung almost out of my chair. "Me!" I said.

"Yes, you. I have not studied you for two years for nothing. I have known for some time that I could not last, and since I realized the fact I have been searching for some one to whom I could confide the boy and this," and he tapped the iron box. "You are the man, Holly; for, like a rugged tree, you are hard and sound at core. Listen; the boy will be the last survivor of one of the most ancient families in the world, that is, as far as families can be traced. You will laugh at me when I say it, but one day it will be proved to you beyond a doubt that the founder of the family, my sixty-fifth or sixty-sixth lineal ancestor, was an Egyptian priest of Isis, though he was himself of Grecian extraction, and was called Kallikrates, or the strong and beautiful, or, to be still more accurate, the beautiful in strength. His father was, I believe, one of the Greek mercenaries raised by Hakor, a Mendesian prince of the twenty-ninth dynasty. In or about the year 339 before Christ, just at the time of the final fall of the Pharaohs, this Kallikrates broke his vows of celibacy and fled from Egypt with a princess of royal blood who had fallen in love with him, and was finally wrecked upon the coast of Africa, somewhere, as I believe, in the neighborhood of where Delagoa bay now is, or rather to the north of it, he and his wife being saved, and all the remainder of their company destroyed in one way or another. Here they endured great hardships, but were at last entertained by the mighty queen of a savage people, a white woman of peculiar loveliness, who, under circumstances which I cannot enter into, but which you will one day learn, if you live, from the contents of the box, finally murdered my ancestor, Kallikrates. His wife, however, escaped, how, I know not, to Athens, bearing a child with her, whom she named Tisisthenes, or the Mighty Avenger. Five hundred years or more afterward the family migrated to Rome under circumstances of which no trace remains, and here, probably with the idea of preserving the idea of the vengeance which we find set out in Tisisthenes, they appear to have pretty regularly assumed the cognomen of Vindex, or Avenger. Here, too, they remained for another five centuries or more, till about 770 A. D., when Charlemagne invaded Lombardy, where they were then settled, whereon the head of the family seems to have attached himself to the great emperor, and to have returned with him across the Alps, and finally to have settled in Brittany. Six generations later his lineal representative crossed to England in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and in the time of William the Conqueror was advanced to great honor and power. From that time till the present day I can trace my descent without a break. Not that the Vinceys—for that was the final corruption of the name after its bearers took root in English soil—have been particularly distinguished—they never came much to the fore. Sometimes they were soldiers, sometimes merchants, but on the whole they had preserved a dead level of respectability, and still deader level of mediocrity. From the time of Charles II till the beginning of the present century they were merchants. About 1790 my grandfather made a considerable fortune out of brewing, and retired. In 1821 he died, and my father succeeded him and dissipated most of the money. Ten years ago he died also, leaving me a net income of about £2,000 a year. Then it was that I undertook an expedition in connection with that," and he pointed to the iron chest, "which ended disastrously enough. On my way back I traveled in the south of Europe, and finally reached Athens. There I met my beloved wife, who might well also have been called the 'Beautiful,' like my old Greek ancestor. There I married her, and there, a year afterward, she died."

He paused awhile, his head sunk upon his hand, and then continued:

"My marriage had diverted me from a project which I cannot enter into now. I have no time, Holly—I have no time! One day, if you accept my trust, you will learn all about it. After my wife's death I turned my mind to it again. But first it was necessary, or at least I conceived that it was necessary, that I should attain to a perfect knowledge of eastern dialects, especially Arabic. It was to facilitate my studies that I came here. Very soon, however, my disease developed itself, and now there is an end of me." And as though to emphasize his words, he burst into another terrible fit of coughing.

I gave him some more whisky, and, after resting, he went on:

"I have never seen my boy, Leo, since he was a tiny baby. I never could see him, but they tell me that he is a quick and handsome child. In this envelope," and he produced a letter from his pocket addressed to himself, "I have jotted down the course I wish followed in the boy's education. It is a somewhat peculiar one. At any rate, I could not intrust it to a stranger. Once more, will you undertake it?"

"I must first know what I am to undertake," I answered.

"You are to undertake to have the boy, Leo, to live with you till he is 25 years of age—not to send him to school, remember. On his 25th birthday your guardianship will end, and you will then, with the keys I give you now" (and he placed them on the table) "open the iron box, and let him see and read the contents, and say whether or no he is willing to undertake the quest. There is no obligation on him to do so. Now, as regards terms. My present income is £2,200 a year. Half of that income I have secured to you by will for life, contingently on your undertaking the guardianship—that is, £1,000 a year remuneration to yourself, for you will have to give up your life to it, and £100 a year to pay for the board of the boy. The rest is to accumulate till Leo is 25, so that there may be a sum in hand should he wish to undertake the quest of which I spoke."

"And suppose I were to die?" I asked.

"Then the boy must become a ward of chancery and take his chances. Only be careful that the iron chest is passed on to him by your will. Listen, Holly, don't refuse me. Believe me, this is to your advantage. You are not fit to mix with the world—it would only embitter you. In a few weeks you will become a fellow of your college, and the income that you will derive from that, combined with what I have left you, will enable you to live a life of learned leisure, alternated with the sport of which you are so fond, such as will exactly suit you."

He paused, and looked at me anxiously, but I still hesitated. The charge seemed so very strange.

"For my sake, Holly. We have been good friends, and I have no time to make other arrangements."

"Very well," I said, "I will do it, provided there is nothing in this paper to make me change my mind," and I touched the envelope he had put upon the table by the keys.

"Thank you, Holly, thank you. There is nothing at all. Swear to me by God that you will be a father to the boy, and follow my directions to the letter."

"I swear it," I answered solemnly.

"Very well; remember that perhaps one day I shall ask for the account of your oath, for though I am dead and forgotten, yet shall I live. There is no such thing as death, Holly, only a change; and as you may perhaps learn in time to come, I believe that even here that change could under certain circumstances, be indefinitely postponed;" and here again he broke into one of his dreadful fits of coughing.

"There," he said, "I must go. You have the chest, and my will will be found among my papers, under the authority of which the child will be handed over to you. You will be well paid, Holly, and I know that you are honest; but if you betray my trust, by heaven I will haunt you!"

I said nothing, being too bewildered to speak.

He held up the candle, and looked at his own face in the glass. It had been a beautiful face, but disease had wrecked it. "Food for the worms," he said. "Curious to think that in a few hours I shall be stiff and cold—the journey done, the little game played out. Ah, me, Holly! life is not worth the trouble of life, except when one is in love—at least mine has not been; but the boy Leo's may be if he has the courage and the faith. Good-by, my friend!" and with a sudden access of tenderness he flung his arm about me and kissed me on the forehead, and then turned to go.

"Look here, Vincey," I said, "if you are as ill as you think, you had better let me fetch a doctor."

"No, no," he said, earnestly. "Promise me that you won't. I am going to die, and, like a poisoned rat, I wish to die alone."

"I don't believe that you are going to do anything of the sort," I answered. He smiled, and with the word "Remember" on his lips, was gone. As for myself, I sat down and rubbed my eyes, wondering if I had been asleep. As this supposition would not bear investigation, I gave it up and began to think that Vincey must have been drinking. I knew that he was, and had been very ill, but still it seemed impossible that he could be in such a condition as to be able to know for certain that he would not outlive the night. Had he been so near dissolution surely he would scarcely have been able to walk and carry a heavy iron box with him. The whole story, on reflection, seemed to me utterly incredible, for I was not then old enough to be aware how many things happen in this world that the common sense of the average man would set down as so improbable as to be absolutely impossible. This is a fact that I have only recently mastered. Was it likely that a man would have a son 5 years of age whom he had never seen since he was a tiny infant? No. Was it likely that he could foretell his own death so accurately? No. Was it likely that he could trace his pedigree more than three centuries before Christ, or that he would suddenly confide the absolute guardianship of his child and leave half his fortune to a college friend? Most certainly not. Clearly, Vincent was either drunk or mad. That being so, what did it mean? and what was in the sealed iron chest?

The whole thing baffled and puzzled me to such an extent that at last I could stand it no longer, and determined to sleep over it. So I jumped up, and having put the keys and the letter that Vincey had left away into my dispatch box, and stowed the iron chest in a large portmanteau, I turned in, and was soon fast asleep.

As it seemed to me I had only been asleep for a few minutes when I was awakened by somebody calling me. I sat up and rubbed my eyes; it was broad daylight—8 o'clock in fact.

"Why, what is the matter with you, John?" I asked of the gyp who waited on Vincey and myself; "you look as though you had seen a ghost."

"Yes, sir, and so I have," he answered; "leastways I've seen a corpse, which is worse. I've been in to call Mr. Vincey, as usual, and there he lies stark and dead!"

CHAPTER II.
THE YEARS ROLL BY.

Of course poor Vincey's sudden death created a great stir in the college, but as he was known to be very ill, and a satisfactory doctor's certificate was forthcoming, there was no inquest. They were not so particular about inquests in those days as they are now; indeed, they were generally disliked, as causing a scandal. Under all these circumstances, as I was asked no questions, I did not feel called upon to volunteer any information about our interview of the night of Vincey's decease, beyond saying that he had come into my rooms to see me, as he often did. On the day of the funeral a lawyer came down from London and followed my poor friend's remains to the grave, and then went back with his papers and effects, excepting, of course, the iron chest which had been left in my keeping. For a week after this I heard no more of the matter, and, indeed, my attention was amply occupied in other ways, for I was up for my fellowship, a fact that had prevented me from attending the funeral, or seeing the lawyer. At last, however, the examination was over, and I came back to my rooms and sunk into an easy chair with a happy consciousness that I had got through it very fairly. Soon, however, my thoughts, relieved of the pressure that had crushed them into a single groove during the last few days, turned to the events of the night of poor Vincey's death, and again I asked myself what it all meant, and wondered if I should hear anything more of the matter, and, if I did not, what it would be my duty to do with the curious iron chest. I sat there, and thought and thought till I began to grow quite disturbed over the whole occurrence: the mysterious midnight visit, the prophecy of death so shortly to be fulfilled, the solemn oath that I had taken, and which he had called on me to answer for in another world to this. Had the man committed suicide? It looked like it. And what was the quest of which he spoke. The circumstances were almost uncanny, so much so that, though I am by no means nervous, or apt to be alarmed at anything that may seem to cross the bounds of the natural, I grew afraid, and began to wish I had had nothing to do with it. How much more do I wish it now, over twenty years afterward!

As I sat and thought there was a knock at the door, and a letter in a big blue envelope was brought in to me. I saw at a glance that it was a lawyer's letter, and an instinct told me that it was connected with my trust. The letter, which I still have, runs thus:

SIR: Our client, the late M. L. Vincey, Esq., who died on the 9th instant in —— college, Cambridge, has left behind him a will, of which you will please find copy inclosed, and of which we are the executors. By this will you will perceive that you take a life interest in about half of the late Mr. Vincey's property, now invested in consols, subject to your acceptance of the guardianship of his only son, Leo Vincey, at present an infant, aged 5. Had we not ourselves drawn up the document in question in obedience to Mr. Vincey's clear and precise instructions, both personal and written, and had he not then assured us that he had very good reasons for what he was doing, we are bound to tell you that its provisions seem to us of so unusual a nature that we should have felt bound to call the attention of the court of chancery to them, in order that such steps might be taken as seemed desirable to it, either by contesting the capacity of the testator or otherwise, to safeguard the interests of the infant. As it is, knowing that the testator was a gentleman of the highest intelligence and acumen, and that he has absolutely no relations living to whom he could have confided the guardianship of the child, we do not feel justified in taking this course.

Awaiting such instructions as you please to send us as regards the delivery of the infant and the payment of the proportion of the dividends due to you, we remain, sir, faithfully yours,

GEOFFREY & JORDAN.

As this letter added nothing material to my knowledge, and certainly raised no further objection in my mind to undertaking the task I had promised my dear friend to undertake, there was only one course open to me, namely, to write to Messrs. Geoffrey & Jordan, and express my readiness to enter on the trust, stating that I should be willing to undertake the charge of the lad in ten days' time. This done, I proceeded to the authorities of my college, and having told them as much of the story as I considered desirable, which was not very much, after considerable difficulty succeeded in persuading them to stretch a point, and, in the event of my having obtained a fellowship, which I was pretty certain I had done, allow me to have the child live with me. Their consent, however, was only granted on the condition that I vacated my rooms in college and took lodgings. This I did, and with some difficulty succeeded in obtaining very good apartments quite close to the college gates. The next thing was to find a nurse. And on this point I came to a determination. I would have no woman to lord it over me about the child, and steal his affections from me. The boy was old enough to do without female assistance, so I set to work to hunt up a suitable male attendant. With some difficulty I succeeded in hiring a most respectable, round faced young man, who had been a helper in a hunting stable, but who said that he was one of a family of seventeen and well accustomed to the ways of children, and professed himself quite willing to undertake the charge of Master Leo when he arrived. Then, having taken the iron box to town, and with my own hands deposited it at my banker's, I bought some books upon the health and management of children and read them, first to myself, and then aloud to Job—that was the young man's name—and waited.

In a very little while (for, as I expected, I got my fellowship) the boy became the favorite of the whole college—where, all orders and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, he was continually in and out—a sort of chartered libertine, in whose favor all rules were relaxed. The offerings made at his shrine were simply without number, and I had a serious difference of opinion with one old resident fellow, now long dead, who was usually supposed to be the crustiest man in the university, and to abhor the sight of a child. And yet I discovered, when a frequently recurring fit of sickness had forced Job to keep a strict lookout, that this unprincipled old man was in the habit of enticing the boy to his rooms and there feeding him upon unlimited quantities of brandy balls, and making him promise to say nothing about it. Job told him that he ought to be ashamed of himself, "at his age, too, when he might have been a grandfather if he had done what was right," by which Job understood had got married, and thence arose the row.

The child grew into the boy, and the boy into the young man, as one by one the remorseless years flew by, and as he grew and increased, so did his beauty and the beauty of his mind grow with him. When he was about 15 they used to call him Beauty about the college, and me they nicknamed the Beast. Beauty and the Beast was what they called us when we went out walking together, as we used to every day. Once Leo attacked a great strapping butcher's man, twice his size, because he sung it out after us, and thrashed him, too—thrashed him fairly. I walked on and pretended not to see, till the combat got too exciting; when I turned round and cheered him on to victory. It was the chaff of the college at the time, but I could not help it. Then when he was a little older the undergraduates got fresh names for us. They called me Charon, and Leo the Greek god. I will pass over my own appellation with the humble remark that I was never handsome, and did not grow more so as I grew older. As for his, there was no doubt about its fitness. Leo at 21 might have stood for a statue of Apollo. I never saw anybody to touch him in looks, or anybody so absolutely unconscious of them. As for his mind, he was brilliant and keen witted, but not a scholar. He had not the dullness necessary for that result. We followed out his father's instructions as regards his education strictly enough, and on the whole the results, especially so far as the Greek and Arabic went, were satisfactory. I learned the latter language in order to help to teach it to him, but after five years of it he knew it as well as I did—almost as well as the professor who instructed us both. I always was a great sportsman—it is my one passion—and every autumn we went away somewhere shooting or fishing, sometimes to Scotland, sometimes to Norway, once even to Russia. I am a good shot, but even in this he learned to excel me. When Leo was 18 I moved back into my rooms, and entered him at my own college, and at 21 he took his degree—a respectable degree, but not a very high one. Then it was that I, for the first time, told him something of his own story, and of the mystery that loomed ahead. Of course, he was very curious about it, and, of course, I explained to him that his curiosity could not be gratified at present. After that, to pass the time away, I suggested that he should get himself called to the bar; and this he did, reading at Cambridge, and only going up to London to eat his dinners.

And so the time went by, till at last he reached his 25th birthday, at which date this strange, and in some ways awful, history really begins.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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The Late Dr. J. G. Holland's Opinion.

A PHYSICIAN CLIMBING THE EDITORIAL STAIRS.

The columns of the newspapers appear to be flooded with proprietary medicine advertisements. As we cast our eye over them, it brings to mind an article that was published by the late Dr. Holland in *Scribner's Monthly*. He says: "Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were at first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

Is not this absurd? This great man appreciated the real merits of popular remedies, and the absurdity of those that derided them because public attention was called to the article and the evidence of their cures. If the most noted physician should announce that he had made a study of any certain organ or disease of the body, or make his sign larger than the code size, though he may have practised medicine and been a leader in all medical counsels, notwithstanding all this, if he should presume to advertise and decline to give his discovery to the public, he would be pronounced a quack and a humbug, although he may have spent his entire life and all his available funds in perfecting his investigations. Again we say, "absurd."

If an ulcer is found upon one's arm, and is cured by some dear soul of a grandmother, outside of the code, it will be pronounced by the medical profession an ulcer of little importance. But if treated under the code, causing sleepless nights for a month, with the scientific treatment, viz., plasters, washes, dosing with morphine, arsenic and other vile substances, given to prevent blood poisoning or deaden pain, and yet the ulcer becomes malignant, and amputation is made necessary at last, to save life, yet all done according to the "isms" of the medical code, this is much more gratifying to the medical profession, and adds more dignity to that distinguished order than to be cured by the dear old grandmother's remedy.

This appears like a severe arraignment, yet we believe that it expresses the true standing of the medical profession in regard to remedies discovered outside of their special "isms." One of the most perplexing things of the day is the popularity of certain remedies, especially Warner's safe cure, which we find for sale everywhere. The physician of the highest standing is ready to concede its merits and sustain the theories the proprietors have made—that is, that it benefits in most of the ailments of the human system because it assists in putting the kidneys in proper condition, thereby aiding in throwing off the impurities of the blood, while others less honesty and experience deride, and are willing to see their patient die scientifically, and according to the code, rather than have him cured by this great remedy. Yet we notice that the popularity of the medicine continues to grow year by year. The discoverer comes boldly before the people with its merits, and proclaims them from door to door in our opinion much more honorably than the physician who, perchance, may secure a patient from catastrophe, and is permitted to set a bone of an arm or a finger, which he does with great dignity, yet very soon after takes the liberty to climb the editor's back stairs at 2 o'clock in the morning to have it announced in the morning paper that "Dr. So-and-so was in attendance," and thus secures for his benefit a beautiful and free advertisement. We shall leave it to our readers to say which is the wisest and most honorable.

History of a Famous Madstone.

I have in my possession the famous Diepenbrock madstone, which was brought from Brazil by Capt. Ivory and by him presented to his old friend George Diepenbrock, from whom the stone takes its name. The stone has a very interesting history, having been used among a number of the tribes on the banks of the Amazon river for the cure of the poisonous bites inflicted by reptiles and insects so numerous in that country. It has been quite freely and successfully used by Mr. Diepenbrock on persons in St. Louis and neighborhood who have been bitten by rabid dogs, rabbits and other animals. Two months ago Mr. Diepenbrock was paralyzed in one half of his body, his voice gone, his face distorted, and all use of the limbs on the left side gone. Becoming my patient, he told me in the event of my treating him successfully he would present to me his famous madstone, and my efforts being crowned with success, the valuable stone was duly placed in my keeping.

In color it is ashen gray, and is very porous almost like a sponge. When used, it is first soaked in warm milk and placed upon the wound, to which it adheres closely. The virus is soaked up by the pores; it is then removed, the wound cleaned and the stone, after being soaked again in warm milk, is replaced upon the wound, and this operation is repeated until the stone will stick no longer. The poison has then all been absorbed. The stone is then carefully and thoroughly cleaned, with a solution of soda, put into fresh milk and finally dried in the sun. The stone may be seen any time in my office, and will be at the disposal of any unfortunate who may be bitten by vicious or rabid dogs, or any poisonous reptile or insect. No person who has used this stone has ever suffered from hydrophobia. The stone is held at the nominal value of $1,500, although no charge is ever made where it is applied.—C. Tuckett in Globe-Democrat.

Most baseball admirers affect to believe that the St. Louis Browns will fail to capture the association. They base their prediction upon the poor showing made by the club in its series of games with the Chicagos for the world's championship.

"WHY, what are you putting that on my feet for," asked a man with a heavy cold. "Why, to draw the cold out of your head," answered the considerate nurse. "The deuce you say! I would rather have it stay where it is than to be drawn the whole length of my body." At any rate there is a more pleasant method than that, go and get me a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Grapes for Health.

The use of ripe grapes for dinner is of incalculable benefit to the human system, and the Pure Grape Juice, properly preserved, is invaluable for weakly persons and invalids. The Port Grape Wine, and the Grape Juice preserved from his own vine-yards, by Alfred Speer of New Jersey, is pronounced by the leading medical experts to be the most reliable to be obtained. To use the Unfermented Grape Juice like eating the ripe sweet grape.

THE breath of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society and he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration setsin, the spony bones are attacked, and frequently entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attending its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best, if not the only real cure for hay fever, rose cold and catarrh.

The Population of Smethport

Is about 1500, and we would say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on us and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Price 50c and $1. Respectfully, E. B. McCoy, druggist, Smethport, Pa. no9ly

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Smethport Pa May 13 1887

The bill providing for an Additional Law Judge in this Judicial District was defeated in the House at Harrisburg on Monday evening last owing to the small attendance of members. It was reconsidered on Wednesday and passed by a good majority. The bill is now in the hands of the Governor.

Ex Representative Barclay of Cameron county, contested the seat of G W Warner in the Legislature and succeeded in ousting the latter on Tuesday last. This contest has been a tedious one but was finally settled to the satisfaction, at least, of the Republicans of the lower end of Cameron county.

The Galveston *News* the Democratic organ of Texas says "The business of portraying Mr Cleveland as a reformer and a man better than his party should be left exclusively to the Mugwump organs. It makes the fraud too obvious when both pretensions are put forward in the columns of the same paper."

Hons Henry Black of Warren county and Geo S Criswell of Venango county are mentioned as candidates for State Treasurer. They are both good men thoroughly competent and would prove to be strong candidates in the oil counties for they stood by those counties in their fight with the Standard.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* a Democratic paper of the independent proclivities says "We would prefer to have the Mugwumps remain as they are. They can do better service as the recruiting sergeants of Democracy than by exchanging their [illegible] and uniform and subsiding into the ranks as high privates."

Judge Faulkner, who was elected United States Senator by the West Virginia Legislature last week was born in Martinsburg, where he now resides and is about forty years old. He was elected Judge of the Thirteenth judicial circuit and has held the office up to this time. He is considered one of the ablest Judges in the State and is universally popular with all classes.

There is one conspicuous individual who can not endorse the opinion of the Democratic organs that the result of the election of Rhode Island makes that a permanently Democratic State. This individual is the Democratic Governor elect, who declares that his election was an accident the like of which will not probably occur again.—Philadelphia *Press*.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given orders for the enlargement of its repair shops at all points. This is done for the purpose of making extraordinary additions to its equipment this spring. The officials of the company state that there is not a railroad in the country that has enough equipment to meet the demands made upon it. Several large orders for equipment have been placed with car works in this State within the past week.

We devote considerable of our space this week to publishing the able speech of Senator Emery on the Billingsley bill when it was before the Senate for final consideration. There is one portion of the speech which will not only interest but astonish many who read it. It is that portion which shows how the capital of the Standard Oil Company was increased from a hundred thousand dollars to twenty or more millions in less than eighteen months. Every clause of the speech abounds in startling facts which the people of western Pennsylvania, at least, ought to familiarize themselves with.

A dispatch from Scranton of May 7th, says that Mr Powderly is compelled after many urgent appeals for a respite to retire absolutely from active work for a time. He is exhausted in mind and body and has not even the sorry satisfaction of knowing that his strength has been spent in doing his own work. As a matter of fact he has been doing the work of everybody else, to the injury of his own. He is wise to cease the evil while there is yet opportunity. To let it run on unchecked might have a fatal effect and Terence Powderly's life is worth more to the Knights of Labor at this juncture than the life of an ordinary man at an ordinary time.

The Philadelphia *Times* is authority for the following statement: "The Standard Oil people say that Senator Emery championed the Billingsley bill so as to make the oil country solid for him for State Treasurer." If the Standard Oil people made any such statement they knew it was false when uttered. Senator Emery never works for that kind of pay. However it would be a good thing for the Republican party to have for its candidate especially this year a man who would command the strength in the oil sections of the State as Senator Emery would. As the candidate of the Republican party he would carry every county west of the mountains with the single exception of Greene.

The South is to-day far more interested than the North in the maintenance of the system of protection to domestic industry which has conferred such vast advantage upon the country. She has cotton, iron, coal, water power and all the elements of greatness in the manufacturing line and they can be successfully utilized only under a tariff like that which the Republican party established, and which it defends with consistent pride and force. Whatever tends to embarrass and discredit the operation of such a tariff tends equally to discourage the building of mills and factories and the diversification of labor for the benefit of all classes of citizens.—*St Louis Globe Dem*.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

[From our own correspondent.]

Harrisburg, May 10—During the past week the House has shown its capacity for work and in real earnest has commenced to reduce its calendars of the many hundred bills that for weeks past seemingly were in great danger of defeat for want of time to consider them through their different readings. The calendar which a week ago consisted of some thirty pages of printed titles of bills on second reading is reduced so that the list now covers only about twenty pages. The number of bills however that may yet be urged forward through third reading in the House and through three readings in the Senate will be small compared to the number that must be left on the calendars for future reference only and as monuments to members who wanted to make a record but failed to have their measures enacted into laws. But this Legislature is not different from its predecessors and upon the whole the State will not suffer because all the proposed measures were not enacted into laws.

Occasionally as one passes through the corridors of the Capitol from one chamber to the other it is not impossible to catch a discussion of the Senate's recent action in the defeat of the Billingsley oil pipe line bill. Some of the remarks are not at all complimentary to the Senators who aided in its defeat. Like Banquo's ghost it will not down at the bidding but comes up at untoward moments and at unlooked for times. If one half of all that is charged against the Standard Oil Company be true the Senate of Pennsylvania of the session of 1887 will have a record that no future Senate need envy or crave. It does however seem plausible to imagine that a giant corporation that would employ hirelings to burn and destroy a rival industry in a neighboring State and thus to control such industry itself would not hesitate to buy up the votes of its enemies, even if that enemy took shape as a legislative body.

A million of dollars is a mere bagatelle of this giant's powers when they are to be made subservient to legal statutes.

The fact remains that a wound, deep and keen, has been inflicted and well may the oil regions adopt the Virginian legend and scroll on its coat of arms *Sic semper tyrannus* and vow vengeance upon those who have so heedlessly disregarded the call for relief that as with one voice came from the oil regions.

On Wednesday of last week the House passed finally and sent to the Senate the bill that proposes to give to the Bradford City Hospital McKean county an appropriation of [illegible]

The Senate bill proposing to give the 48th Judicial District McKean and Potter counties an Additional Law Judge was passed on third reading on Thursday last. It was amended on this reading so that the Judge to be elected under the provisions of the bill shall only hold office for a term of ten years. It is more than probable that the House will pass it finally as it stands at the head of the calendar for to-day. The bill will then come back to the Senate for concurrence after which it goes to the Governor for executive approval.

The Legislative Apportionment bill which has passed both Houses gives to McKean county an additional member in the lower House.

On Wednesday last the Senate had an all night session or at least until almost 2 o'clock Thursday a m. The occasion was a special session for the consideration of what is known as the Brooks High License bill. The bill as it came from the House had [illegible] its features and its details [illegible] Senators Schnatterly and Rutan. The former Senator made [illegible] speech attacking the bill as [illegible] prohibitive yet he [illegible] class. In opposing high license of course he sent [illegible] his first amendment which was adopted knocked the bill sideways and took much of its sting out of it for the rum seller. It was classifying or grading licenses as retail or wholesale or making a distinction between those who sold malt liquors alone and those who sell malt and spirituous liquors over the same bar by the glass. Attempts were made to relieve the courts of the burdensome duty of examining petitions for licenses and in certain cities giving the power to grant licenses to commissioners but these attempts failed. The opponents of high license used every effort to weaken the measure and to mutilate it so that a conference committee would be unable to report a satisfactory bill back to both Houses but it looks now as if an agreement might be reached and a bill be sent to the Governor. Yet there are many snags in the way and final adjournment may possibly come around and leave the Brooks bill on the calendar because your correspondent has often written that the present Legislature has great capacity for leaving undone many things that ought to be done and of doing many things that ought not to be done.

It is whispered that persons high in the councils of the Republican party were open advocates of this measure in the recent past but for some reasons a change has taken place and it is openly charged that there is a bargain and deal so as to make the bill unacceptable to its friends and thus virtually defeat its purpose. A halt has has been demanded and may be. I say may be—the bad timber recently added to the Brooks bill may be removed and the bill be made serviceable but it wont be by the consent of the liquor dealers who prefer existing license laws to any new enactment. This cry of the liquor element that we want to raise the standard of the business and close the low groggeries is all bosh.

The question of final adjournment on May 19th is often discussed and some hints thrown out as to the probability of extending the session just long enough to make the salaries ($10 per day) of the hold over Senators measure up to the hard sum that was agreed upon by the session of 1885—$1500 for a session.

All the members of the House and one half of the Senate elected at the last election, are paid a lump sum for the session—under the salary law fixing $1500 for a regular session, regardless of its length but one half, or the hold-over Senators elected three years ago, come under the *per diem* pay for a session not to exceed one hundred and fifty days. An adjournment, therefore on May 19th means only one hundred and thirty six days at $10 per day, or $1360 for the hold over Senators, while all the rest will get $1500. The law says that the pay or salary of an official cannot be increased or diminished during the term for which elected, and this is urged as an argument for either allowing the full salary to all hands or else prolong the session until the hold over Senators can earn the full amount allowed as salary under the law of 1885. It remains to be seen however whether Senatorial dignity can be measured by dollars and cents.

The record of the session of 1887 is however written and the voice of the people in the future, must pass judgment upon its acceptability.

MALLOFT

SPEECH

OF HON LEWIS EMERY JR UPON THE FINAL CONSIDERATION OF THE BILLINGSLEY BILL IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28 1887

Mr Emery. Mr President we have under consideration a bill to regulate the charges for the storage and transportation of oil. From the time this oil comes to the surface of the earth it is entirely in the control of one corporation. That corporation transports it, stores it, refines it and charges enormous rates for its handling.

The first point I would have the Senate to understand and appreciate is as to the organization of the Standard oil company in the State of Pennsylvania, and I will plainly state it as set forth in a little slip of paper that lies upon the desk of each Senator which refers to the testimony taken in suits brought against the Pennsylvania railroad company in 1877 showing how the people unknowingly capitalized the Standard oil company as per a contract that only remained in force for the short period of 17 and a half months. The statement is as follows:

Freight on refined from Cleveland [illegible]	$1 80
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg [illegible] 18 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] charges at [illegible] New York [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] New York Central [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$1 80
[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table exhibits the total shipment from oil regions from the [illegible] 1877 to March 31st 1879 the amount to each of the four trunk lines of railroad, the amount of rebate or drawback paid by each and by all the railways as per contract between them and the Standard oil company. The figures of shipments are taken from Stowell's *Petroleum Reporter* published by S H Stowell Esq of Pittsburg, which publication is recognized as authority by the various branches of the trade, and the rebates average [illegible] cents per barrel to cover the crude shipped from the lower and the Bradford petroleum districts Pa and on refined shipped from the western refineries.

SHIPMENTS

[illegible]

Thus it is seen that in seventeen and one half months covered by the above testimony the enormous sum of $10 [illegible] was paid to the Standard oil company in rebates. If this amount was paid in that period of which we know what must have been paid during the five years from 1872 to 1877 of which we know nothing. It is safe to infer that in that time while the following compact was in force the amount was enormous because we know by the great choking out of refiners that was going on in the interim the rebate and drawback system must have been in full operation causing their gradual but certain destruction.

In January 1872 a corporation called the South Improvement company, entered into contracts with all the trunk line railroads having connections with the oil regions by which the railroad companies agreed among other things:

To transport and deliver petroleum and its products over the railroads of the party of the second part and its connections at gross rates which shall at no time exceed the following without the consent of both parties hereto.

[illegible] Creek and Allegheny river railroad to [illegible] designate [illegible] 45 gallons in bulk [illegible] 45 gallons in bar[illegible] $ 30

ON CRUDE PETROLEUM

From any common point to Cleveland for each barrel of 45 gallons	$ 80
Pittsburg for each barrel of 45 gallons	80
New York for each barrel of 45 gal [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Philadelphia for each barrel of 45 gallons	2 41
Baltimore for each barrel of 45 gallons	2 41
Boston for each barrel of 45 gallons	2 [illegible]

From all other points except those on the Oil Creek and Allegheny river railway to the six places of destination last named the same rates as from the common points.

ON REFINED OIL, BENZINE AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF PETROLEUM

From Pittsburg to New York, for each bbl	2 00
From Pittsburg to Philadelphia for each barrel	1 85
From Pittsburg to Baltimore for each barrel	1 85
From Cleveland to Boston for each bbl	2 15
From Cleveland to New York, for each barrel	2 00
From Cleveland to Phila, for each barrel	1 85
From Cleveland to Baltimore for each barrel	1 85
From any common point to New York, for each barrel	2 [illegible]
From any common point to Philadelphia, for each barrel	2 77
From any common point to Baltimore, for each barrel	2 77
From any common point to Boston, for each barrel	3 07

From and to all points intermediate between the points aforesaid, such reasonable rates as the party of the second party shall from time to time to establish on both crude and refined.

From Pittsburg Cleveland and other points to places west of Pittsburg and Cleveland, such reasonable rates as the party of the second party may deem it expedient from time to time to establish.

To pay and allow to the party hereto of the first party on all petroleum and its products transported for it over the railroads of the party of the second party and its connections the following rebates and on all transported for other parties drawbacks of like amounts as the rebates from the gross rates the same to be deducted and retained by the party hereto of the first part for its own use from the amounts of freights payable to the part of the second part.

ON THE TRANSPORTATION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

From the gross rate from any common point to

Cleveland a rebate per barrel of	$ 40
Pittsburg a rebate per barrel of	40
New York a rebate per barrel of	1 06
Phila a rebate per barrel of	1 06
Baltimore a rebate per barrel of	1 06
Boston a rebate per barrel of	1 06

From the gross rates from all other points to the six places of destination last named rebates the same as on the rates from the common points.

ON TRANSPORTATION OF REFINED OIL BENZINE AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF PETROLEUM

From the gross rate from

Pittsburg to New York a rebate per barrel of	$ 50
Pittsburg to Phila a rebate per barrel of	50
Pittsburg to Baltimore a rebate per barrel of	50
Cleveland to Boston a rebate per barrel of	[illegible]
Cleveland to New York a rebate per barrel of	[illegible]
Cleveland to Phila a rebate per barrel of	[illegible]
Cleveland to Baltimore a rebate per barrel of	[illegible]
From the gross rates from any common point	
New York a rebate per barrel of	$1 3[illegible]
Phila a rebate per barrel of	1 3[illegible]
Baltimore a rebate per barrel of	1 3[illegible]
Boston a rebate per barrel of	[illegible]

From the gross rates to and from all points intermediate between the above points a rebate or drawback of one third of the gross rate shall be paid.

From the gross rates from Pittsburg Cleveland and other points to places west of the termini of Pittsburg and Cleveland a rebate or drawback of one third of the gross rate shall be paid.

Senator Emery then had read an article showing how the Standard Oil Company, had obtained possession of all the Cotton Seed Oil mills in the Southern States. It had either frozen out of existence or bought up and controlled ninety six of these mills scattered through the South for the reason that oil manufactured from cotton seed come in competition with certain oils that they were putting on the market. The Senator then proceeded:

I assert Mr President that the Standard Oil Company when they first came into the oil country had $100 000 in capital and under this contract the production in 1872 being 16 000 barrels a day they received the enormous income upon that $100 000 investment of $16 000 a day.

I wish to say that the people in the Northwestern part of the State and the consumers of petroleum capitalized this company in that enormous sum and they themselves did not invest a single dollar. Therefore the people of Pennsylvania who incorporated this company—a corporation of Ohio gave them $20 000 000 to commence the onslaught on the producers of petroleum. The foregoing shows the enormous capital that these people received. During that time from 1872 on the destruction of the interests of Pennsylvania commenced. Previous to 1872 we had in the State of Pennsylvania upwards of 200 independent refiners.

We had in the State 13 independent pipe lines that were transporting the oil. During the five years when this rebate system was in operation the destruction of the interests of the producers began and these people were selling their goods for less than cost. Yet they could make money upon it by reason of the enormous drawbacks received from the several railroads throughout the country. The disastrous consequences of this rebate system has been going on from 1872 up to the present time.

I hold in my hand a copy of a contract entered into by National Transit Company and the United Pipe Lines and the Tidewater Pipe Company which will serve to show about how all hope of competition was wiped away. I will read but a few of the paragraphs:

SECOND That in each said department of the business the respective parties hereto shall be entitled to do the following percentage or proportionate part of the aggregate business done by all parties hereto therein said department viz: The said parties of the first part eighty eight and one half per centum thereof and the said party of the second part 11 and one half per centum thereof.

THIRD Each party hereto shall do as nearly as practicable its said proportion or percentage of said business and it is agreed that

(*a*) If in any calendar month either party shall gather more than its said percentage of said aggregate of crude petroleum gathered, as gathering is herein defined it shall pay to the other party on the quantity gathered in excess of its said percentage an amount per barrel equal to three fourths of the then current full rate per barrel charged for collecting and delivering crude petroleum in the oil producing regions commonly called local pipeage.

(*b*) If in any calendar month either the parties of the first part or the party of the second part shall transport and deliver more than their or its said percentage of the said aggregate of crude petroleum transported as transporting is herein defined they or it shall pay to the other party 25 cents per barrel upon the quantity transported and delivered in excess of their or its said percentage. Then further down in the contract appears the following clause of guarantee:

EIGHTH If in any year the profits of the party of the second part added to the profits of the several refineries then embraced in schedule B shall in the aggregate amount to less than $500 000 (excluding from the calculations all profits realized and losses sustained from speculation and the value of property destroyed by fire) then the said party of the second part shall have the right within three months from the time the profits of such year shall have been ascertained to cease this agreement.

You ask why is there not competition? How can you have competition when the roads will not treat you alike—when the pipe line will not deliver you your goods when they reserve in their contract the right to deliver the goods whenever they the pipe line? pleases. You have a refinery for instance in Pittsburg and how can you do business there when they reserve that right? Suppose that the railroads of this State, when they take your goods and put them on the cars, and when you says "I want my goods delivered in Harrisburg" suppose the railroad say to you, "we will not deliver them in Harrisburg we will deliver them in Altoona." What would you think of it? And yet here is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, exercising the right of eminent domain who, when we come to them with our oil, say "Before we will receive that oil from you, you must sign this iron clad contract, that we shall have the privilege of doing away with the old law we will deliver the oil where we please."

I have in my hand a list of the refineries that were once in existence, and that have been destroyed by this monopoly. Two hundred and odd of them have been wiped out of existence and to day nothing remains of those refineries but piles of brick, with the weeds growing over them. The great valleys of the Allegheny and of Oil Creek, once teeming with the industries of this business, manufacturing glue, oil barrels, hoops and everything connected with the oil industry, and the two hundred and fifty thousand people that the Senator from Erie, [Mr Walling] refers to, were engaged in the manufacture of this product—to day not a single one of those refineries remain in existence. The Standard Oil Company has simply wiped them out and they have carried to the State of New York the entire manufacturing industry of Pennsylvania. The great State of Pennsylvania, out of the enormous production of petroleum shipped less than 18 per cent of it. I submit to you Mr President, under this great drawback that was given to these people from 1872 to 1879.

I submit to you whether any independent manufacturer could live under that immense rebate. Wherever they found an independent refinery running or wherever that independent refiner put his goods into the market he was crushed. I submit to you if there is anything wrong in the proposition that a common carrier must deliver the goods where the shipper wants them. I would like the Clerk to read the following.

The article was read as follows:

FIGURES DON'T LIE

The following figures will disclose to any one who will study them the enormity of the profit that the Standard Oil Company annually extracts from the purses of the people. The production of oil in 1886 was about 25 160,000 barrels. Of this the National Transit Company handled 22 694 745 barrels and the other lines handled 2 475 343 barrels. Under the operation of the system of business now in practice the business done in 1886 makes about the following showing:

Shipments 22 694 745 bbls at 20 cents	4 538 949 00
Storage 31 2[illegible] bbls at 40 cts	4,[illegible] 00
Transportation 19 479 530 bbls at [illegible]	8 765 788 50
	$17 [illegible] 50

Under the operation of the Billingsley bill, which is now under consideration the business of 1886 would have developed the following:

Shipments, 22 694 745 bbls at 15	$3 404 211 75
Storage, 31,216 000 bbls at 5-200 bbls per day	1 716 880 00
Transportation 19 479,530 at 40	7 791 812 00
Total	$12 912 903 75
Difference	$4 745,369 75

This company has accumulated 40 000 000 barrels of iron tankage which cost it at the rate of 28 cents per barrel, $11 200 000. With storage at 40 cents per 1,000 barrels per day, 31 216-000 barrels, or an income of $4 557 536 00 discloses a receipt of 40 per cent on the cost of their plant. This, of course, is under the present system of doing business and at existing rates and charges. Under the Billingsley bill it would be fifteen and three tenth per cent on the investment to gather 22 694 745 barrels of petroleum at 5 cents per barrel. The actual cost carrying this oil from the wells to the main foots up $1 134 737 25 and to carry 19 479 530 barrels to the seaboard at 15 cents per barrel makes $2 921 929 50 or a total cost for all pipe service of $4 056 666 75. From the total receipts $17 862 273 50 deduct the above cost of $4 056 666 75 and we have the handsome profit of $13 805 606 85.

This profit of $13 [illegible] 85 it must be remembered is above and beyond the payment of 6 per cent interest on the capital stock. To be more clear let it be understood that the actual cost to the company of 21 cents per barrel for all services includes labor wear and tear and the payment of this 6 per cent dividend on the capital stock.

When it is remembered that the capital stock of the National Transit Company is $2[illegible] 5 200 it is seen that the net annual profit in 1886 was 51 per cent of the capital. Under the provisions of the Billingsley bill the net receipts based upon like shipments transportation and number of barrels stored would be $8 [illegible] 247 a profit of thirty four and seven tenths per cent on the capital stock.

The total production of petroleum in the Bradford field for 1886 was 2[illegible] 1[illegible] 088 barrels. The average price of the oil per barrel was 71 and one half cents. The gross income from the entire oil region based on these figures was $17 [illegible] 2[illegible] 7. The cost of producing the above amount of oil was as follows: Wells drilled 3 52[illegible] at may [illegible] cost of $[illegible] each making $1[illegible] [illegible] Cost of pumping and raising the oil to the surface and keeping rigs and wells in repair estimated at one fourth per barrel of production was $[illegible] 2[illegible] Add the estimated cost of royalty—one eighth—which would amount to $2 217 312 and we find that the total expenditures were $11 108 [illegible] deduct total income of the entire oil regions $17 [illegible] 73[illegible] and the net loss to oil producers during the year was $[illegible]

If the estimated value of the one eighth royalty be included then the value of [illegible] I should be added to the cost of each well and the result would be practically the same.

The daily production Jan 1 188[illegible] was [illegible] barrels valued at [illegible] per barrel	$46 [illegible]
The daily production Jan 1 1887 was 66 883 barrels valued at $500 per barrel	[illegible]
Showing a shrinkage in value of the producing territory for the year 1886 to be	$[illegible]1 510,750

To make it more clear to the uninitiated the foregoing means that producing territory was bought and sold in 1885 on the basis of $750 to each barrel of production and in 1886 on the basis of $500. It is on this basis that the value of oil producing territory is estimated. A well producing one barrel a day at the present time is valued at $500 one year ago it was worth $750.

The valuation of the stock of the Standard Oil Company at the present time is $150 000 000, or nearly five times as great as the entire oil region country valuation. The profits of the Standard Oil Company for the year 1886 were over $26 000,000.

Strangers ask why there is no competition in pipeage and storage of oil, if the profits are so great? We answer that with rebates drawbacks discrimination and conspiracies the Standard Oil Company has been able to freeze out and suppress nearly every attempt at competition.

The Senator here had a statatement read giving the names and location of some 200 refineries which had been bankrupted squeezed out, bought up leased or dismantled by the great Standard monopoly in Pennsylvania. He then continued:

Now Mr President I submit that this bill ought not to be defeated. It ought not to be defeated because it gives a right to the citizens of Pennsylvania to once more gain the tonage upon her railroads to once more give employment to the people of the Northwestern part of the State. It will stop in a degree, the manufacture of oil in the State of New York. I will say to the Senator from Allegheny [Mr Rutan] that if this bill passes the refiners of his city will get their oil into their refineries at 15 cents a barrel while they now pay thirty four. He, above all others upon this floor, should be the advocate of the people who are suffering for the want of a bill that they may compete with the Standard Oil Company. I submit again that the citizens of Pennsylvania, especially in the Northwestern part of the State are a unit upon this question.

I submit that nine out of ten of the merchants of our country, who are dependent upon the success of the oil producers are asking for the passage of this bill. The Knights of Labor have come into this Legislature with a petition containing a 100,000 names. And here are petitions in my hands from men and women to the number of three thousand, and lying back among the archieves of this building there are petitions that have been submitted by me containing over 20,000 names. And who are asking for the passage of this bill? The men who surround me in this gallery—the representatives of those who cannot get here because of the expense.

And who is on the other side? The great and rich corporation that has taken out of this country since 1872, and divided in profits, over $300,000,000. When I stood in Washington, two weeks ago, in the vault that contained all the bonds that the national banks had deposited there for security, the total amount being $310,000,000, I was perfectly amazed. Looking around at the books and boxes that contained those bonds, I said to myself, why from 7 counties of Northern Pennsylvania one single corporation has taken out more than all the bonds deposited by all the national banks in this vault. That is true, and there is not one of them that dare get upon this floor and attempt to prove that it is not true.

Why, Mr President, I was talking with a gentleman in Philadelphia the other day—Mr Butcher—and he was the gentleman who so kindly gave me this list, and he read me a letter that in the South the cottonseed mills had been driven out that they had suffered the blight of these people. Even they are suffering. It is not only the oil men, but it is every interest, it is the gas interest as well. I have here dispatches from Mr McManes, urging me to call upon Senator McFarlane, Representatives Collins Ring Walk and others to stand firm by this bill, also to go to Speaker Boyer and ask his assistance and if possible obtain the passage of the bill at all hazards. And now, Mr McManes does not support this bill. What the reason is I cannot tell, but, God knows there must be some reason.

Mr Penrose. Will the Senator permit himself to be interrupted?

Mr Emery. Yes.

Mr Penrose. I would like to have the Clerk read this extract from the *Press*.

The extract was read as follows:

Those Philadelphians who give allegiance to McManes are against the bill on account of the deal between the Columbia Natural Gas Company and the Standard. McManes was outspoken for the bill a few weeks ago, but was brought over by this deal in time to get the Philadelphia delegation in the House to go against the measure. The instructions came by wire at midnight the night before the bill came up in the House but that was time enough to get the McManes vote cast against the bill.

Mr Penrose. Now Mr President, I would like to have this telegraph read.

The telegram was read as follows:

Philadelphia, April 28, 1887
To Hon Boies Penrose, Senate of Pennsylvania
See Harrisburg special in the Phila *Press* of to day. Its statements in regard to a deal between the Columbia and the Standard companies, and to any action of mine based thereon, are absolutely untrue. Contradict them on the floor of the Senate.
James McManes

Mr Emery. Mr President, I will give the credit to Mr McManes, to say that when he went into this matter he reserved the right to do as he had a mind to. Nobody holds him.

Now, Mr President, and Senators I have submitted my argument in behalf of this bill. There is much that I might say further but I realize that I have come to battle without my hosts. I realized before making this argument that the bill is fated. If it should pass it would surprise me. I have submitted the facts honestly and squarely and I trust that the people who are here will act upon the merits of the bill and upon the arguments that have been presented. Thanking you for your attention I will give the floor to others.

Court Proclamation.

Whereas the Hon [illegible] President Judge [illegible] Judicial District [illegible] Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court [illegible] for the county of McKean [illegible] bearing date [illegible] March [illegible] and to me directed for [illegible] at Smethport on [illegible] Monday [illegible] May [illegible]

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at [illegible] of said day with their records, inquisitions, examinations and [illegible] remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance [illegible] prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport [illegible] May [illegible] and in the [illegible] year of the [illegible] of the United States.

A F BANNON, Sheriff

List of Grand Jurors.

Drawn March [illegible] 1887, for Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Smethport McKean county the [illegible] Monday of May A D 1887.

Bartholomew Frank—Hamilton
B[illegible] Bradford township
B[illegible] Bradford city
[illegible] Arthur—Otto Rixford
Chamberlain W C—Foster Lewis Run
[illegible] John—Hamlin Mt Jewett
Daley Martin—Otto Rixford Branch
Edwards [illegible] C—Kendall
Ellis George A—Foster State Line
F[illegible] G I—Corydon Wolf Run
F[illegible] W—Otto Summit
Gall J D—Smethport
G[illegible] J W—Otto White Rabbit
Gahen John—Kendall
Hargraves J M—Ceres, Bell's Run
Irons Wilber—Hamlin
Johnson Moses—Corydon
Kelley G W—Bradford township
LeRoy G W—Foster Gilmore
Martin A F—Kendall
Ryan J H—Wetmore Kane
Sargent J R—Ceres Bell's Run
Taylor, George—Annin.
Windsor W F—Eldred tp., Larrabee

A F BANNON, Sheriff
DAVAULT MARTIN, M S SHELDON, Jury Coms
Attest Jno R Chadwick Clerk.
Smethport Pa, May 3, 1887

List of Petit Jurors,

Drawn March 25, 1887, for Court of Oyer and Terminer to be holden at Smethport, the Fourth Monday of May, A D 1887

Alden Charles—Annin
Anderson C M—Otto, Oil Valley
Allen Newton—Bradford township
Banks, J W—Bradford city
Bellows C L—Liberty
Bishop F F—Annin.
Boyer John—Keating
Baldwin C B—Duke Centre.
Brooder Edward—Wetmore, Kane
Burt George—Bradford township, Custer
Cole E E—Bradford tp Rutherford
Crooker Geo A—Bradford city
Casterline C I—Bradford city
Coon O P—Ceres
Cook Henry—Keating, Farmers Valley
Cartwell W W—Kendall
Clark Jno C—Kendall
Carel, John H—Kendall
Chadwick Jno R—Smethport
Culbertson Geo—Otto, Colcville
Colcman F M—Liberty
Decker S M—Ceres Barber Settlement
Detler W E—Bradford city
Dunnin, H D—Kendall
Flanders W W—Bradford township
Fowler Frank—Bradford city
Field J Q—Kendall
Garlick George O—Hamlin
Gender J M—Eldred township
Hequembourg F W—Bradford city
Heald E G—Bradford township
Hanks, Charles—Liberty
Hackett Geo—Keating
Hanna W N—Kendall
Heaps W S—Kendall
Hyde, James—Wetmore, Kane
Hatfield, S T—Foster Derrick
Irvine, A T—Duke Centre
Jackson John, Jr—Foster Gilmore
Knapp C L—Corydon Willow Creek
McIntire A J—Bradford township Custer
Metcalf N N—Liberty
Mellin John—Lafayette
Moore, John J—Keating Colcville
Oliver, James—Annin
Sasse, Carl—Smethport.
Stophel, Charles—Wetmore
Stevens J W—Port Allegany
Sliınar Byron—Annin
Trumbower H—Kendall

A F BANNON, Sheriff
DAVAULT MARTIN, M S SHELDON, Jury Com'rs.
Attest Jno R Chadwick Clerk
Smethport, Pa., May 31 1887.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Mrs. T. D. Nash, Smethport, Penn'a.

SPRING ATTRACTIONS!

Mrs Nash has made good use of her knowledge of the tastes of her patrons, which her long experience in business has given her, and has been most happy in her selections of

SPRING GOODS,

as a glance at the display of beautiful and seasonable articles on her counters and shelves will prove. Her stock of

Laces and Embroideries

is unusually attractive, and only less alluring than their prices which are astonishingly low.

White Goods and Millinery

in greater abundance, and at lower prices than ever.

DRESS GOODS

still selling below cost. Call and examine goods and learn prices.

Mrs. T. D. Nash.

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

NEW GOODS

—AT—

D. C. YOUNG'S

Great Bargains For Cash!

OUT-OF-TOWN PRICES

Discounted!

LARGE LINE

—OF—

CLOTHING

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods

$5,000 WORTH!

—OF—

Boots & Shoes.

Best Line of

Ladies' and Children's Shoes

In the Market

The Celebrated

LESTER & CO.

BINGHAMTON BOOTS.

Fine Line of

A No. 1 Groceries.

Good Tea, as Low as 30 Cents.

Good Flour at $1.00 per Sack,

AND UPWARDS!

Goods delivered in town when desired.

Smethport, Nov 10 '86 tf

DRESSMAKING

Mrs. Campbell

AT THE RESIDENCE OF M. L. ARMSTRONG, WATER STREET

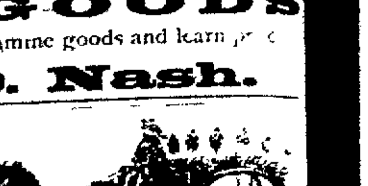
SMETHPORT, PA.

November 18, 1886-tf

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14tf

5,000 Agents Wanted! Double Quick! to sell JOE HOWARD'S LIFE OF BEECHER.

Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly Illustrated—steel portrait, &c. Will sell immensely. Millions want this standard Life of the greatest Preacher and Orator of the age. Quick is the word. Territory in great demand. Send for circulars and 50c for outfit to Hubbard Bros. Pubs., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 13w6



Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse are prepared to attend all calls incident to the profession.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to [illegible] and the public generally that he has [illegible] Barber Shop into his recently finished [illegible] modious new Marble Front building [illegible] to W. D. Gallup's store Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. [illegible] class workmen employed.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

WAGON.

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA

Wm. Masser, - Propr

HORSESHOEING

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in [illegible] Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

P. D. HOPKINS

Successor to C. L. Dougan

Corner Mill and Mechanic Street,

SMETHPORT, PA

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, BOOTS SHOES

Which I am prepared [illegible] Cash

BROWNELL BROS

HAVE AN IMMENSE

SPRING STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS

GENT'S FURNISHING G

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

ETC., ETC.

OUR MOTTO—"Justice [illegible]

Smethport, - Pa

January 1, 1886.

E. B. McCOY

Druggist & Pharmacist

No. 34 Main Street

SMETHPORT, PA

—o—

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, [illegible] Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day

An Electric night bell connected [illegible] ing room gives special facilities for night [illegible]

J. W. PIKE,

TONSORIAL ARTIST

—o—

Special attention given [illegible] Ladies' Bangs in all the leading [illegible] Ladies can feel perfectly safe in [illegible] ing at my shop, as the strictest order is maintained.

Hair Tonic and Dandruff Cures [illegible] sale.

Shop one door east of Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. vol23no[illegible]

McKean County Miner

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] paper shows the time to [illegible] desiring their paper changed, [illegible] as well as the new one. [illegible] paper stopped, pay arrearages [illegible] ought to be [illegible] their paper take it from [illegible] get the paper regularly let us [illegible] get their paper every week, [illegible] with the mails which are re-[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., May 13, 1887.

READ OUR CLUBBING TERMS.

[illegible] perfected arrangements [illegible] leading papers and periodicals, [illegible] which we can give the [illegible] MINER [illegible] excellent reading during the coming year than [illegible] offered the people of McKean [illegible] for so little money. Our [illegible] has been extended [illegible] FIRST DAY OF JUNE next [illegible] subscription price of the [illegible] will be $1. [illegible] subscribers have paid in advance [illegible] date in 1887 but there is [illegible] why they should not take advantage [illegible] Our offers are as [illegible] We will furnish for one year

[illegible] and the Philadelphia [illegible] for 2 00

MINER and Cottage Hearth [illegible] 2 00

MINER and American [illegible] 1 50

MINER, [illegible] Weekly Press and [illegible] for 2 00

[illegible] Weekly Press, Cottage Hearth and American [illegible] 2 50

[illegible] the Philadelphia Weekly [illegible] of the best papers published [illegible] The Cottage [illegible] established monthly [illegible] published in Boston [illegible] Farmer is an excellent [illegible] published at Fort [illegible] copies of all these papers [illegible]

MINER and the New York [illegible] the leading [illegible] paper of the United [illegible] for 2 00

MINER and the New York [illegible] the leading [illegible] paper of the United [illegible] for 1 80

[illegible] to the MINER and the [illegible] bound [illegible] entitled History of [illegible] This is a premium [illegible]

MINER and the New York [illegible] the leading [illegible] journal of the United [illegible] advertisement in an [illegible] one year for [illegible]

MINER and the great [illegible] one year 2 00

[illegible] subscriber to the MINER and [illegible] will receive a set of [illegible] engravings of the Homes of [illegible]

[illegible] and the Ohio Farmer, [illegible] leading weekly agricultural [illegible] stock and family journal [illegible] for 1 90

MINER and the CENTURY [illegible] one year for 4 50

MINER and HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year for 4 00

MINER and HARPER'S WEEKLY one year for 4 20

MINER and HARPER'S BAZAR one year for 4 20

MINER and HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE one year for 2 50

[illegible] 50 books in this office [illegible] agriculture, part to the [illegible] of Pennsylvania and part to [illegible] agriculture of [illegible] to give to our subscribers [illegible] as long as they last each subscriber [illegible] have a book by calling at [illegible]

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible] Day next.

The Episcopal church in this place [illegible]

An Emporium lady has an orange [illegible] in blossom.

A new plank walk has been laid in [illegible] the bank building.

[illegible] has opened his [illegible] on [illegible] street.

[illegible] Ridgway is the super-[illegible] of [illegible] county.

[illegible] to be an assured fact that [illegible] to have iron works.

[illegible] has brightened up his [illegible] with a fresh coat of paint.

[illegible] small boys are busily engaged [illegible] in swimming [illegible]

[illegible] has been doing some [illegible] in Port Allegany lately.

[illegible] school will close for its [illegible] vacation on Friday [illegible] next.

[illegible] organ grinders are finding [illegible] in Smethport this [illegible]

[illegible] Judge Ford has [illegible] promising colts in this [illegible]

[illegible] has been elected [illegible] of the city schools of [illegible]

[illegible] organized at [illegible]

[illegible] the reliable clothier appears [illegible] to be time to complain of [illegible]

[illegible] Pearsall was re-elected county [illegible] at Cameron on [illegible] day [illegible] week.

[illegible] Palmer [illegible] street has been treated to [illegible] paint.

[illegible] G. A. R., of this place have [illegible] very interesting program for [illegible] Decoration Day.

Decoration Day will be appropriately [illegible] by [illegible] G. A. R. of [illegible] Allegany.

[illegible] are engaged in painting [illegible] on John [illegible] house on [illegible] street.

The salary of the Clearfield county [illegible] has been increased from [illegible] to $1 800.

The Olean and Eldred chess clubs played a long game by telegraph on [illegible] last week.

Although Smethport has three good [illegible] there appears to be plenty [illegible] for them all.

The preaching [illegible] Mitchell [illegible] discourse at the M. E. [illegible] on Sunday evening last.

[illegible] has been making extensive [illegible] much needed improvements [illegible] premises on State street.

Apparently the Inter-State Commerce law has driven many of the smaller [illegible] companies out of business.

[illegible] commence to-day the publication [illegible] serial entitled "She," by [illegible] Haggard. Don't fail to read it.

A small barn belonging to the [illegible] at East Smethport, was destroyed [illegible] fire on Sunday afternoon last.

[illegible] school directors of Potter county [illegible] convention on Tuesday of last [illegible] H. [illegible] county superintendent.

[illegible] law firm of [illegible] Brownell & [illegible] Bradford, is a strong one [illegible] and should secure a large [illegible]

[illegible] had to go—" the sidewalk [illegible] three-wheeled gents will be [illegible] a little longer to trip the [illegible]

[illegible] has a good deal brigade [illegible] but they are unable to [illegible] with the demands for their [illegible]

[illegible] have been improving the [illegible] weather to good advantage of [illegible] the ground in order for [illegible]

The question before the Smethport [illegible] just now is, "Which is [illegible] on the sidewalk, a [illegible]"

The Wellsboro *Agitator* came to us [illegible] by an additional column [illegible] and otherwise greatly [illegible] We have for a long time [illegible] the *Agitator* one of the best [illegible] in the Northern Tier, and [illegible] improved form, it has well [illegible] the pinnacle of perfection. [illegible] long and prosper.

—The junk dealers are swooping down on Smethport thick and fast these days.

—The funeral of Mrs. Lucy Bennett will be held at the house to-day (Friday) at 10 a. m.

—J. F. McClure, the efficient and gentlemanly agent at the B., N. Y. & P. railroad depot, has moved into the Hooker house on lower Main street.

—The Emporium *Press* says that it is rumored that Frank Goodyear is negotiating with Mr. Sizer for a site on which to erect a mammoth hotel at Sizerville.

—It begins to look very much as though Smethport was going to have a tannery after all and that it was going to be on a large scale—employing from 100 to 150 men.

—They have taken to hanging men in effigy over in Port Allegany. Such argument as that is not convincing by any means, and should never be resorted to under any circumstances.

It must be rather expensive business for people of Chicago to use Blossburg coal. We learn from the Wellsboro *Agitator* that coal from those mines is worth $7.50 per ton in that city.

—Mrs. Nash had her annual spring opening on Saturday last. The ladies of Smethport are pretty unanimous in the opinion that her exhibit of fine millinery goods, etc. was very elaborate.

—Quite a number of our citizens have partaken of the waters of the Sizerville mineral spring, among them Judge Brownell who is loud in his praise of the life-giving properties of that wonderful water.

—There ought to be enough patriotism in our citizens to get up a rousing Fourth of July celebration this year. Let us keep our money at home and have a celebration worthy of our town. Who will set the ball rolling?

Extensive repairs are being made on the Catholic parsonage in this place, and the building is being painted and decorated inside and out. Mr. Carl Nesse has supervision of the painting and decorating, which is a guarantee that the work will be well done.

—The Kane *Leader* came to hand last week under the editorial management of Eugene J. Miller. As was to be expected Mr. Miller has put new life into the *Leader* and will in all [illegible] make of such a local journal as will be sought after by the people of McKean county.

Constable Hemline handed over to the tender mercies of Sheriff Hannon on Wednesday last no less a personage than Dan Lamont. It appears that Dan has disgraced his eminent name by indulging in some sort of swindling operation. It might be well to state however that the government at Washington will undoubtedly live during Dan's sojourn in the McKean county bastile.

—Hon. Geo. Messenger of Ridgway has been appointed postmaster of that flourishing town vice J. H. Hagerty removed. Mr. Messenger is one of the Associate Judges of Elk county, which position he will vacate when he takes control of the postoffice. Horace Little of Ridgway and J. A. Moore and a Mr. Montgomery, of Wilcox [illegible] candidates for the vacancy on the bench.

Rev. C. H. Mitchelmore has done a grand good work about the Baptist parsonage on Water street by having all that part of the old Smethport cemetery lying between the parsonage and Messer's shop ploughed up. This plot of ground has been allowed to grow up to briars and weeds far too long and we are glad to note this mark of enterprise on Mr. Mitchelmore's part to reclaim that waste ground and make it productive and useful.

—The scholars of the Smethport Graded school will give an entertainment at the Opera House on Friday evening of next week, consisting of music, debates, and a cantata entitled "An Hour in Fairy Land." The program is an elaborate one and we may expect an evening of genuine pleasure and profit. The proceeds is to be used in purchasing books for the school library, a most worthy object and we hope our citizens will turn out and encourage the scholars in their laudable undertaking.

—It seems that reading back numbers of the MINER to perceive the local columns of a certain Potter county exchange. In deed there is such a striking similarity between many of the items therein contained to those that have appeared in the MINER that we are almost persuaded to believe that there are at least two minds in this country that run in the identical channel of thought. We are glad to know that our local items are appreciated by our exchanges even if they are reproduced word for word without the usual credit.

PERSONAL MENTION.

[illegible] a favor if those having friends visiting in this [illegible] notice at this office.

G. W. Williams visited Bradford Monday.

E. W. Brownell drove over to Bradford yesterday.

Geo. Walker, of Kane, was [illegible] at the Wright House Monday.

[illegible] Morrison [illegible] returned [illegible] Wednesday from a business trip to Philadelphia.

Frank McChesney of Duke Centre was visiting friends in town the fore part of the week.

[illegible] was called to [illegible] Kansas on Monday last on important business.

G. R. Brown [illegible] returned [illegible] was in Buffalo the [illegible] for part of the week making purchases.

Mrs. P. D. Hopsan [illegible] returned from a two weeks visit with friends in the city of Port Jervis yesterday.

J. W. Mason our wide awake hardware merchant, is now in the west negotiating for a large amount of furniture and it is reported will start a large saw factory in this place.

County Treasurer Jno. R. Shattuck and M. B. Greer the accommodating Commissioners Clerk drove over to Bradford Saturday. They returned Sunday evening.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Subject for next Sabbath morning's discourse "The Binding Nature and Sacredness of Religious Vows." Subject for the evening "Parables or Christ—which?"

Baptist Church.

Subject for next Sunday morning's discourse "The Power of Love." Evening, "What Hinders."

The pastor, Rev. C. H. Mitchelmore will preach at Colegrove, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Course of Lectures.

We are pleased to state that the members of the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. T. U. have succeeded in getting Mrs. Narcissa E. White the National Superintendent of Scientific Instruction to deliver a course of lectures in this place the last week in May or the first week in June. It is needless to say anything in commendation of a lecturer so widely and popularly known.

School Entertainment.

There will be a school entertainment at Kittredge Opera House, on Friday evening May 20th, the proceeds will be used in purchasing books for the school library. The program will consist of songs, recitations, a debate by pupils of the Academic Department and a fairy cantata by the little folks. Large bills with full particulars will be left at every house next week. Come one, come all so that one hundred new books may be added to the children's library. Price of admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents; children under twelve years, 15 cents.

A new lot of clothing, dress goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes being received daily at Brownell Bros.

CALL and see Mason's large stock of refrigerators.

CASH paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

PLANT Protectors at Mason's 25 cts a dozen.

To the Farmers.

Farmers if you are in need of a Flat Land Plow, a Side-hill Plow, or a Spring Tooth Harrow don't buy until you have seen such implements at Sprague's hardware store. Mr. Sprague claims to have the best articles of that kind in the market for the least money.

For Thirty Dollars

You can secure a hand-made double harness at Gleason & Lemmler's. For a little more money you can get a better one. Don't fail to call and see stock.

OBITUARY.

BENNETT.—At Smethport, Pa., Wednesday evening, May 11, 1887, Mrs. Lucy Bennett, in the eightieth year of her age.

Mrs. Bennett was born July 5, 1807, and hence, at the time of her death was almost eighty years of age. She was married to Orlan R. Bennett, at Lima, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1832, and in the following year they removed to this place where she has ever since been a constant resident, the time of her residence covering a period of fifty four years and upwards. She and her husband were among the early settlers of this valley and few remain who can claim so long a residence. It was through the enterprise of her husband that the old Bennett House was built and for many years Mrs. Bennett was the efficient landlady of that well known and popular hostelry. Of the twelve children who born to compose the family but four are now living, three of whom are honored residents of this borough.

The immediate cause of her decease was a stroke of paralysis which occurred some time last October. For a long time she was completely prostrated both in mind and body until at last death relieved her of her sufferings.

Mrs. Bennett was a lady possessing excellent qualities of heart and mind. Having a practical cast of character in her best days she exhibited sound judgment in all her domestic and social relations and possessing a high degree of Christian culture she was in hearty sympathy with the noble ornaments of life. A large circle of acquaintances and friends, both here and elsewhere will mourn her death.

[illegible] should call and [illegible] are the best in the market for the [illegible] Brownell Bros.

[illegible] at W. D. Gallup's.

Mason has just received the largest and most select [illegible] ever [illegible] in the city. Call and examine [illegible] and prices.

New lot of ladies fine shoes in all widths and sizes just received at [illegible] Every pair guaranteed.

An elegant line of Jerseys just received at Mrs. Nash's.

For lime, hair, plaster, cement [illegible] go to F. F. Brooks Smethport.

WALL PAPER new samples just received at M. L. Armstrong's.

ELDRED ITEMS.

[illegible] had legal business [illegible] to at Shingle House Saturday.

[illegible] of Buffalo made his [illegible] visit to Eldred Wednesday.

The burgess proposes to have the sidewalks of Eldred put in better condition than [illegible]

[illegible] town [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] painters [illegible]

[illegible] White and family went to Coudersport Saturday evening to attend the funeral of Mr. White's father which took place Sunday afternoon. A large number of friends from Port Allegany attended the funeral.

F. M. Butts the wagon maker has forsaken Eldred and taken up his abode in Olean. He moved his family and household goods Tuesday. Mr. Butts will be greatly missed in this community as he is not only a pleasant gentleman but also a member of that celebrated musical organization the Eldred band.

Eldredites seem to be pretty well pleased with the outcome of the superintendency convention held at Smethport on Tuesday of last week. There was quite a diversity of opinion as to who was the best man for the place but all seem to be willing to admit that the convention did itself credit when it allowed the mantle to fall on the shoulder of W. P. Eckels.

[illegible] was driving home from his father's slaughter house Saturday with little Arthur Smith and in the buggy with him. When they were opposite Dr. [illegible] residence the little fellow's hat blew off and John alighted to get it. While so engaged the horse took fright and started on a brisk run up Main street. After going a few rods the little boy was thrown out, one of the wheels of the buggy passing over his head injuring him quite badly. The horse continued in his course until he was stopped by Emmet Hill about two miles above town. At this writing the boy is doing well.

Quite a little excitement was created [illegible] of the employes of [illegible] sawmill and also at his [illegible] strike was instituted [illegible] the hours of labor [illegible] Mr. Wolcott [illegible] the demands of [illegible] could hardly [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] May [illegible]

[illegible] quality [illegible] Brownell Bros.

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

Buy your groceries of [illegible] Young. He will not be undersold.

For lumber, lath, shingles, flooring go to F. F. Brooks Smethport Pa. [illegible]

TRUNKS and valises as cheap as can be [illegible] anywhere at Gleason & Lemmler's. A [illegible] stock to select from.

NORWICH NOTES.

Schools open next Monday.

Mrs. Charles Dickinson is dangerously ill.

The little hamlet of Hamlin has two hotels.

Eight new arrivals from Sweden landed at Colegrove, Thursday last.

S. W. Johnson is shipping cherry lumber from Hermeman's mill to Scatcherd & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. D. Dennison's little daughter, M[illegible] is under the care of Dr. Reed, of Bradford for a serious disease of the eyes.

Henry Hammond of Snow avenue, boasts of a new arrival at his house. It is a young lady of the regulation size and smartness.

The W. C. T. U. of Colegrove, intend to secure Mrs. R. A. Emmons to deliver a temperance lecture in the Union church some time next month.

Mr and Mrs W. A. Hallett have returned to their home, near Wellsville, to care for Mrs Hallett's mother, who has become quite aged and infirm.

O. Hall is to be employed in laying a natural gas line to New York city, under the supervision of A. Hyland, the N. T. Co.'s former superintendent here.

Paul Wendel of Olean, visited his former home and called on several of his friends on Potato Creek, yesterday. He has rented his store building in Smethport to Taylor & Parker for another year.

Jonathan Colegrove, one of the most enterprising and highest esteemed citizens of this township met with a sad accident last Friday forenoon. He and Messrs. Hines and Forsyth, his son Albert, and his hired man were at work on the steep roof of his new barn, when the staging gave way and the men went down with it. All of them caught on the staging beneath excepting Mr Colegrove, who fell a distance of 30 feet to the ground striking squarely on both feet, crushing and breaking the ankle joint of one of them and badly bruising the bottom of the other, and in some way, no one knows just how it was done, bruising and laming his neck and shoulder. A bark wagon with the rack on stood within a few feet of the spot where he fell, and the ground was strewn with large rough stones. Considering the distance of the fall and the surroundings it is a miracle that he escaped with his life. Dr. Freeman, of Smethport, was called, under whose care he is doing as well as could be expected.

D. W. H.

Norwich, May 11.

BROWNELL BROS. are receiving new goods daily. Call and see the elegant new dress patterns; they are fine, and so cheap too.

FOR SALE—A good cow 7 years old. Inquire of Frank Andrews, Smethport, Pa. 1tdf.

ITEMS FROM KANE.

A young man, a tramp had his leg broken in the narrow gauge yard last Saturday, and is now lying at the house of C. Anderson.

Our worthy Chief Burgess, W. B. Smith, has a force of men at work excavating a cellar on his lot on Fraley street, next to John Flemming's place.

Miss Lillian Burkhart failed to put in and appearance on Saturday evening, and therefore our citizens were disappointed. She was to have given an elocutionary entertainment under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church.

J. T. Griffith met with a painful though not serious accident on Monday night while transferring some lumber in the narrow gauge yard. He with an assistant had just attempted to put a stick of timber on a high car when it fell back again striking Mr Griffith on the head making a scalp wound about two inches long. The bleeding was profuse, but was soon stopped and the wound dressed by J. W. Griffith.

Pat McNalty was found dead on the top of an oil tank near West Kane on Monday morning. The coroner's jury found that his death was caused by suffocation. His face was [illegible] the man [illegible] his will which was found in his pocket had been made that same day [illegible] is strong that it was a case of suicide. No cause is assigned for the [illegible] Mr McNalty has been working in this county for the past year and was well thought of.

A great many people have been prophesying that the glory of Kane would all depart as soon as the oil boom was over. The oil boom is pretty well over yet a visit to our town will show even to a casual observer that these prophets have again made a mistake. The outlook for our town has never been brighter. The citizens are one and all using every endeavor to beautify their properties, new buildings are going up and business of every kind is prospering.

**

Kane, May 12.

Select School

A school will open May 31st 1887 in the public school building, term of eight weeks. One dollar per four weeks. Patronage solicited.

NELLIE A. WALKER, Teacher.

CLERMONT CHATTINGS.

Wm. McLean of Fall Brook is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Burts.

Excellent trout fishing these days. The weather is favorable and the streams are low.

F. T. Burdick went fishing one day this week and on his return I counted 140 large trout—all he could carry.

Workmen are busy laying the foundation for the new Odd Fellows temple [illegible] to be built here this summer.

To the president of our school board Mr. J. W. Stenhouse, is due much credit for the excellent school exhibition held at school No. 5.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Tenbrook has left us. She has proved that she is a superior teacher, and is well liked by all our people.

Our old and esteemed friend John Maloney lately weighmaster at Dagus mines is in town, and will probably remain here all summer.

Dennis Sullivan, formerly of Clermont came back to day to take charge of one of the engines on the tram road. Glad to see you back old boy.

J. O. Sonbergh will start for Scranton next Monday morning as a representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. He will be gone one week.

John M. Carlson of Colegrove who has just returned from a pleasure trip to Sweden spent Saturday and Sunday last with John O. Sonbergh.

Parties from Farmers Valley were trying a suit before Judge Songberg on Monday last. John believes there is nothing like getting trade from outsiders.

Mr. Nichols is having his cottage on Depot street fixed up in good shape. A new fence is being put up and a new sidewalk will be laid from the station to the house. Arthur knows what comfort is.

DOLLY DOOLL.

Clermont, May [illegible]

Smethport Tannery Question

In order to make room for all the tanners that will build in Smethport this season I will sell watches, clocks and jewelry at your own prices and silver ware thrown in as *chromos*. Spring styles just received. The finest assortment of jewelry in Northern Pennsylvania. Two hundred watches to select from. One hundred clocks $1.00 to $40.00. Also bicycles, tricycles, baby carriages, &c. [illegible] call and see us.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

MT. ALTON ITEMS.

The Riverside school will close next week.

Will Soule has moved his family to Lafayette.

H. W. Davis returned from Buffalo last Saturday.

Mr. Sherwin is very low with inflammatory rheumatism.

James O'Connell is very happy over the birth of a boy baby.

J. H. Philips has employed Emmet Hagadorn to run his bakery this summer.

Mr. Lewis new house at the bridge is well under way. Mr. Allen is the contractor.

The funeral of Mrs. Sullivan, of the North Road took place at Bradford yesterday.

The ground is being cleared and broken for the chemical works a half mile south of here.

The cellar for George Beaumont's new store on the corner of Main and Bond streets is almost finished.

Geo. Burnam, the station agent, has been unable to attend to his duties for the past few days on account of sickness.

Miss Lee Knapp, teacher of the primary school has been kept from her school duties for the past week on account of an attack of scarlet rash.

The public were quite disappointed last Friday night by the failure of Miss Lillian Burkhart's appearance, as the I. O. O. F. had advertised an elocutionary entertainment to be given by her.

R.

Mt. Alton May 10.

CASH paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

A Hand-Made Single Harness for $3 and up, at Gleason & Lemmler's. Call early and secure a bargain.

The Effects of Mental Exhaustion.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if arduously pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that it compensates for his undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medical stimulant and remedy.

m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drafts on any Bank in Europe,

—AND—

Tickets to and From

—ANY PLACE IN—

The Old World

and at the lowest possible rates by

J. O. SONBERGH, CLERMONT, PA.

AGENT FOR

C. B. Richard & Co., Bankers,

61 Broadway, New York.

May 12, 1887-6m

List of Traverse Jurors.

Drawn for Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Smethport, McKean County, the Fifth Monday of May, 1887

Anderson, Geo.—Hamlin.
Allen, H. E.—Kendall.
Buchanan, P. O.—Foster, Sawyer
Bartholomew, Almond—Hamilton
Bower, A. R.—Eldred Boro.
Brooks, D. P.—Bradford City
Cooney, Eugene M.—Annin.
Chrisman, W. L.—Eldred Boro
Conley, James, Jr.—Foster, Rew
Cory, A. H.—Keating
Camp, F. P.—Port Allegany
Coleman, O. D.—Wetmore, Kane
Davis, Joshua—Wetmore, Kane
Dunn, L. W.—Smethport.
Durfey, C. A.—Bradford City
Dresser, S. R.—Bradford City
Eckart, Frank—Port Allegany
Fuller, F. G.—Ceres, Bell's Run
Harkins, James—Annin
Herzog, Chris—Smethport.
Hills, W. B.—Bradford Township.
Hanlon, P. B.—Bradford City
Hyde, J. W.—Otto, Oil Valley
Henkein, M. W.—Keating
Krahe, C. H.—Bradford City
Marks, A.—Bradford City
Miller, James—Bradford Tp., DeGolier
Nightengale, H.—Bradford City
Ormsby, G. I.—Keating
Olds, J. F.—Keating
Parsons, Enos—Bradford City
Quirk, John, Jr.—Keating
Roeder, H. W.—Keating
Simmons, I. L.—Keating, Hacket Hollow
Stickles, Burg—Keating
Simpson, Darius—Annin
Schoolmaster, H.—Bradford City
Tubbs, A. R.—Keating
Wolters, A. A.—Smethport.
Wheeler, A.—Duke Centre

A. F. HANNON, Sheriff.
DAVAULT MARTIN, } Jury Coms.
M. SHELDON }

Attest: Jno. B. Chadwick, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., May 11, 1887.

Trial List,

FOR FIFTH MONDAY OF MAY, 1887

1. Frank A Rockwell vs S Bettinger & Co, Pratt & Co, Chase & Comstock, Barnes, Hengerer & Co, J H Tousley and William Walker. No 210 May Term, 1887. Feigned Issue.
2. S B Hancock vs S Bettinger & Co, Pratt & Co, Chase & Comstock, Barnes, Hengerer & Co, J. H. Tousley and William Walker. No 211, May Term 1887. Feigned Issue.
3. Eliza A Rockwell vs S Bettinger & Co, Pratt & Co, Chase & Comstock, Barnes, Hengerer & Co, J H Tousley and William Walker. No 212 May Term, 1887. Feigned issue.
4. Nancy Champlin vs S Bettinger & Co, Pratt & Co, Chase & Comstock, Barnes, Hengerer & Co, J H Tousley and William Walker. No 213, May Term 1887. Feigned Issue.
5. Mrs. A Champlin vs S Bettinger & Co, Pratt & Co, Chase & Comstock, Barnes, Hengerer & Co, J H Tousley and William Walker. No 214 May Term, 1887. Feigned Issue.
6. Lyman Cross vs L Emery, Jr, and D McKelvey doing business under firm name Emery Oil Company, No. 209 June Term 1879. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.
7. R Dunbar & Son vs L E Sweet, J Kemp Bartlett and Ross Hanley, doing business as Bartlett, Hanley & Sweet. No 330, February Term 1880. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.
8. A L Robertson vs Alfred Short. No 255, February Term 1883. Assumpsit. Plea—Non assumpsit, set off, with leave to give special matter in evidence.
9. Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company vs J A Ege. No 453, May Term, 1883. Replevin. Plea—Property.
10. Levi Latshaw vs S P Schermerhorn. No [illegible] September Term 1884. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.
11. W B Archibald vs F S Soule and W H Soule, her husband. No 6[illegible] December Term 1885. Scire Facias Sur Mortgage. Judgment Opened. Plea—Payment with leave of special matter in affidavit of defence.

T. H. PURTLE

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends in Smethport and vicinity that he can be found at the old stand of Kruger & Purtle's on Water street, where he is prepared to do

HORSESHOEING

in all its branches on scientific principles. I am confident of my ability to give satisfaction in this line of business in every instance.

General -:- Blacksmithing

Done with neatness and despatch.

While soliciting a liberal share of the public patronage, my aim at all times will be to please my customers.

T. H. PURTLE.

Smethport, Pa., May 12, 1887. y1

Lime & Land Plaster

New and fresh for sale by

A. Reilly, Smethport, Pa.

WOOL!

A Reilly will pay cash for wool.

Smethport, Pa., May 11 1887-4w

To The Public.

I wish to announce through the columns of the MINER to the people of Smethport and vicinity that I am prepared to do all work in the

Horseshoeing Line

in the most satisfactory manner.

CORNS AND CONTRACTED FEET

successfully treated.

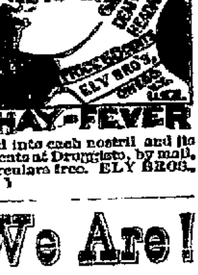
Hoping to have a liberal share of the patronage, I am

Respectfully Yours,

A. J. Duryea,

Messer's Shop. } **Water St., Smethport.**

ELY'S CREAM BALM



Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Here We Are!

We are now prepared to do all kinds

—OF—

House, Sign, Carriage

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &C.,

Paper Hanging,

Kalsomining,

Frescoing and

INTERIOR DECORATIVE WORK!

Good Work and Low Prices

is our motto.

Trusting that we will be favored with a good share of the patronage, we remain, respectfully yours,

Olmstead & Beman.

Smethport, May 6, 1887.-tf.

License Applications.

PETITIONS and applications for licenses for hotels, eating houses, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, with or without other goods, and bottlers, at the May Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for McKean county, Pa., (to be held May 23d, 1887, at Smethport boro.)

HOTEL LICENSES.

Mount Alton.

Thomas Lynch, Alton House, corner of Front and West street.
T. A. Stancliff, Butts House, Lafayette twp.
John Carey, Brooklyn House, Main street.

Bradford City—1st Ward.

P. Mulqueen, United States Hotel, corner Barber and Mechanic streets.
John Burke, Towanda House, No. 140 North Mechanic street.
Patrick Bateman, Palace Hotel, No. 122 Main street.
M. B. Pierce, St. James Hotel, at head of Main street on Mechanic street.
J. W. Mulnix, Exchange Hotel, No. 36 Main street.
A. L. Wyman, Oil City House, No. 106 and 108 Main street.
Walter Anderson and F. P. Holley, Riddell House, Main street, corner of Davis street.
P. C. Hurley, Bay State Hotel, No. 72 Main street.
John Duffey, Dubois House, No. 17 Davis st.
J. H. Mook, Pierce House, No. 107 and 109 Main street.
M. H. Fitzgibbon, Palace Hotel, No. 92 Main street.
W. T. McCarthy, Bradford House, No. 97 Main street.
T. F. Conneelly, North Mechanic street.
T. F. Campbell, City Hotel, No. 74 Main street.
James Drumgool, Revere House, No. 49 Main street.
J. W. McCleery, Commercial Hotel, No. 8 Chambers street.
E. G. Sutherland, Black Bear Hotel, No. 8 and 10 Pine street.
Louis Mark, Union Hotel, No. 126, 128 and 130 Main street.
J. H. Douglass and M. Lagan, Anglum House, No. 50 Main street.
N. Balton, Reese House, No. 38 Main street.
James Sheehan, Sheehan House, No. 40 Mechanic street.
J. B. Dawkins, Opera Hotel, No. 10 Chambers street.
George R. Griffin, The Arlington, No. 51 Main street.
W. C. McBride, Option House, No. 39 Main st.
J. Disney, Congress House, No. 5 Congress st.
J. D. Burt, Henderson House, corner Corydon and Webster streets.
J. L. Andrews, Hotel Brunswick, No. 20 Main street.
P. McNamara, Corry House, No. 16 Webster street.

Bradford City—2d Ward.

Joseph Bacher, Petrolia House, No. 48 Webster street.

Bradford City—3d Ward.

P. Friedman, Aken House, No. 110 Washington street.
James Horrigan, Hubernian House, No. 112 Washington street.
J. P. Abbott, Bennett Brook House, corner Mechanic and Washington streets.

Bradford Township.

I. A. Theelge, Custer City Hotel, corner Bradford and Warren streets, Custer City.
John McCann, Crooker House.

Clermont.

J. H. Desmond, Clermont House, Sergeant township.

Ceres.

J. H. Coon, Grand Central, Ceres township.
P. A. Chapman, Oswayo House, Ceres township.

Duke Centre Borough.

J. A. Brown, Duke House, Main street.
Patrick Norton, Erie House, Main street.
W. A. McDonald, McDonald House, Main st.

Eldred Borough.

R. W. Rice, St. Elmo House, Main street.

Eldred Township.

L. V. Chadwick, Hotel Chadwick, Larrabee.

Foster Township.

Charles Welds, at Kinzua Junction.
George Dana, Stanford House, Gillmore.
J. E. Goodenough, Saeger House, corner Main street and Smethport road, Rew.
D. L. Ross, Ross House, Main street, Derrick City.
James I. McCrea, Derrick City House, Main street, Derrick City.
M. Knight, Sawyer House, south side Bradford and Smethport road, Sawyer City.

Hamlin Township.

W. W. Brewer, Brewer House, Mt. Jewett.

Kendall Borough.

W. W. Penhollow, Fuller House, corner Main and Railroad streets.
Jonas Artley, American House, corner Main and Limestone streets.
A. I. Martin, Andrews House, Main street.
S. D. Worden, Railroad House, No. 46 east side Railroad street.

Keating Township.

J. M. Irvine, Bingham House, Railroad st., Aiken.
L. M. Hodgkins, Brunswick House, Coleville.
J. H. Sowers, Exchange Hotel, East Smethport.

Kane Borough.

John Fleming, Fleming Hotel, west side Fraley street.
B. C. Looker, Bucktail Hotel, Fraley street.
Rick Donavan, Hotel LaMont, south end Fraley street.
H. H. Corson, Kane House, west side Fraley street.
H. O. Blymiller, St. Elmo, east side Fraley st.
George Griffiths, Centennial Hotel, east side Fraley street.

West Kane.

S. J. Barlow, Thompson House, Centre street.

Lafayette Township.

Herman C. Wiscom, Lafayette Hotel, Lafayette Corners.
L. Groat, Big Shanty.

Otto Township.

A. C. Phillips, Osborne House, Summit City.
J. W. Craker, Mansion House, Summit City.
Frank Dana, Dana House, Rixford.
C. A. Mather, Nash House, Rixford.

Port Allegany Borough.

Stephen C. Sartwell, Sartwell House, south side Mill street.
Mathias Snyder, Scott House, east side Main street.
Mrs. S. A. Palmer, Port Allegany House, at the four corners.

Smethport Borough.

Frank N. Taylor, Grand Central, Main street.
H. B. Vincent, Chautauqua House, north side Main street.
B. F. Wright, Wright House, corner Main and Mechanic streets.
S. L. Bergstresser, Bergstresser House, west side Franklin street.
A. H. Peirce, Peirce House, south side Water street.

EATING HOUSE LICENSES.

Bradford City—1st Ward.

Myer Rothstein, No. 7 Main street.
Henry C. Draper, No. 104 Main street.
Fred Heckel, No. 10 Chambers street.
Thomas McDonald, No. 70 Main street.

Duke Centre Borough.

William H. Downing, Empire House.

Eldred Borough.

C. M. Coleman, on Railroad street.
Clinton Holcomb, on Railroad street.

Eldred Township.

Ransom Larrabee, at Larrabee.

Kendall Borough.

E. F. Converse, No. 4 Main street.
John M. Phillips, Terrapin Restaurant, No. [illegible] Main street.
Fred O. Brock, No. 26, Main street.

Keating township.

William Irons, Ormsby Junction.

Otto Township.

John Wass, Rixford.

Turtle Point.

J. W. Driscoll, Driscoll House, Annin twp.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LICENSES, WITH OR WITHOUT OTHER GOODS.

Bradford City—1st Ward.

A. M. Mayer and M. Rolland, Main street.
Isaac Kahn, No. 23 Main street.
N. R. Collins, No. 88 Main street.
Bear Fordonski, Bradford Liquor Store, No. 84 Main street.

Bradford City—3d Ward.

P. Fragner, No. 70 Mechanic street.

Eldred Borough.

John Shea, Main street.

Kane Borough.

C. V. Gillis, Fraley street.
S. F. Ulman, Fraley street.

Smethport Borough.

W. T. Callor, Main street.

LICENSES TO BOTTLE AND VEND MALT AND BREWED LIQUORS.

Bradford City—2d Ward.

John Burke, No. 58 Webster street.

Bradford City—3d Ward.

H. P. Campbell, corner Brooklyn and Centre streets.

Bradford City—4th Ward.

Consolidated Bottling Co., along the track of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., near Mechanic st.
E. H. O'Brien and P. H. Davis, No. 53 North Mechanic street.

Duke Centre Borough.

James Bissell, Duke Center Bottling Works.

Eldred Borough.

F. Simon and R. Doerr, west side of B., N. Y. & P. R. R.

Keating Township.

J. H. Stull, at East Smethport.

All licenses must be lifted within fifteen days after the same are granted, or they will be void.

J. M. McELROY, Clerk,
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Deputy.

Smethport, May 3, 1887.

Ordinace No. 34.

IT is hereby ordained and enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall and the same is hereby declared to be unlawful for any one, male or female, to ride a bicycle on any plank or stone walk in the borough of Smethport between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m., and each and every person violating this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for the first offense the sum of one dollar, and for each and every subsequent violation of this ordinance the sum of two dollars, the said fines to be collected in the same manner that debts of like amount are collectible, together with all costs as in action of trespass.

Approved May 2d, 1887.

B. F. WRIGHT, Burgess.

L. ROGERS, Secretary,
Smethport, Pa., May 2d, 1887.

Assignee's Account.

In the matter of the assignment of John P. Zane, for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., No. 449, Sept. Term, 1882.

TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED.

Take notice that T. J. Powers, assignee of John P. Zane, has filed his first and final account as such assignee in said estate, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for allowance at a session of said court, to be held at Smethport, Pa., on Monday, May 23d, A. D. 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the same will then be allowed and confirmed unless cause be shown why such account should not be allowed.

J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.

Leo & Hastings, Att'ys for Assignee.
April 26, 1887.-w3

FERTILIZERS!

Phosphate, Pure Bone Meal and Potash Fertilizers for sale at the Orphans' Home, Farmers Valley, by Rev. C. Strong. 16w4

Notice.

THE following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians having been settled in the office of the Register, the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphan's Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1887.

First and partial account of Lina C. Bronson, administratrix of the estate of W. W. Bronson, deceased.

First and final account of Alzina F. Pelton, administratrix of the estate of William L. Pelton, deceased.

First and partial account of James P. Thoms, administrator of the estate of John H. Howard, deceased.

First and final account of W. H. Lowther, administrator of the estate of Ella Lowther, deceased.

First and partial account of J. E. P. Butts, administrator of the estate of James E. Butts, deceased.

First and partial account of M. A. Sprague, executor of the last will and testament of Elisha Bush, deceased.

First and final account of O. J. Wilcox, guardian of Maggie Jennie, Ellen Agnes, and Teressa Wallace, minor children of Hugh Wallace, deceased.

First and final account of J. E. K. Morris, guardian of Eva May, Anna C., and Albie G. Lamphier, minor children of Wm. D. Lamphier, deceased.

J. M. McELROY, Register.
H. M. CHOATE, Deputy.

Smethport, Pa., April 27, 1887.

Auditors' Notice.

In re Estate of Wm. S. Oviatt. } In the Orphans' Court of McKean county.

In the matter of the petition of D. C. Young, administrator of said estate for the appointment of an auditor.

ORDER OF COURT.

"And now, to-wit, April 5, A. D. 1887 the above petition having been presented and read in open Court, the said Court do hereby appoint David Sterrett, Esq., as Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of said Administrator, and to ascertain if advancements have been made to any of the heirs and legal representatives in excess of their share of the personal estate of said decedent, and to report to the said Court how much such advancement is in excess thereof.

BY THE COURT.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in the borough of Smethport on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1887 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where they can present their claims and be heard.

DAVID STERRETT, Auditor.

Smethport, Pa., April 27, 1887.-3t.

The Richest Humorous Book of the Age is

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA

by Josiah Allen's Wife. MISS HOLLY spent all last season amid the whirl of fashion at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtation, low neck dressing, pug dogs, &c., in her inimitable mirth provoking style. The book is profusely illustrated by OPPER, the renowned artist of "Puck." Will sell immensely. Price $2.50. BRIGHT AGENTS WANTED. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Philadelphia, Pa. 1815

Let Your Eyes Rest Here!

—O—

H. W. Rubin wishes to announce to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now receiving

—HIS—

Spring & Summer Goods

CONSISTING OF THE

LATEST -:- STYLES

—OF—

CLOTHING!

That is guaranteed to fit in every instance.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS

In this department I am prepared to show the finest line of goods ever brought to Smethport.

HATS and CAPS.

All the latest styles in fashionable headgear for gentlemen's wear can be found in this department.

Boots & Shoes.

The finest stock to select from in this section.

Good Goods and Low Prices,

has always been my motto, from which I do not now intend to depart. I never had a more complete and desirable stock of goods in store, and my prices were never lower.

—FOR YOUR—

Spring Suit of Clothes

go to H. W. Rubin's. He can fit you out with a rig that for durability and price cannot be duplicated in McKean county.

H. W. RUBIN,
Main St., - Smethport.

FARMERS!

I have the Agency for

Crooker's Buffalo FERTILIZERS

—AND—

PURE GROUND BONE

Farmers wishing to

Increase their Crops

Should secure one or two tons, and try it, for I know if they try it once they will try it again.

A car load of

LAND PLASTER

just received.

A FULL LINE OF

PLASTERER'S SUPPLIES.

Sundusky White Lime!

—AT—

$1.00 Per Barrel,

At shed or on cars.

Call on or address,

W. S. ROBISON

144 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

April 15, 1887.-6mf.

Come and See Us!

"Hungry and ragged though you be," we will feed you and clothe you so good that your own mother wont know you.

New Dress Goods, White Goods, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves of every description; Lisle Silk, Undressed Kid,—elegant shades—Silk Umbrellas, Crinkled Seersuckers, too sweet for anything, French Ginghams, Swiss & Hamburg Embroideries, why the whole MINER would not hold half what we want to tell you about the New Goods. Shoes—well I should say so. Just come and see the Children's High Top Shoes—you cannot resist them; so cheap too. Another invoice of the $3 50 Ladies' hand turned French Kids just received, A to E widths. The ladies all say that $5 00 could not buy them elsewhere.

Groceries of every description from a clay pipe to ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

If you want a large or small bill of goods come to us and get our prices. We can save you 25 per cent. Come and prove it.

Thornton & Chester's celebrated flour a specialty.

Goods delivered free. Orders by mail or 'phone promptly attended to.

Bring us your produce.

Stickney & Co.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

EAST SMETHPORT, PA.

May 4, '87—y1.

Prof. DILL'S BALM

—OF—

LIFE!

THE GRAND REMEDY

—FOR—

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Soreness, Swellings,

AND ALL PAINS.

I never had a remedy in my house equal to Prof. Dill's Balm of Life. It cured my sick-headache; also Rheumatism and pain at heart. I expect to always keep it handy.

R. M. SMITH, Harrisburg, Pa.

100 Doses in Each Fifty Cent Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

vo23no45y1.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Paragon Desk!

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

DEALERS IN

SCHOOL FURNITURE

School Directors, it is to your interest and the interest of the public to examine this Furniture before buying elsewhere. Call on or address,

C. A. Burdick, Agent,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Office: Hamlin Bank Building. 14tf

Before You Buy a

Bicycle

—or—

Tricycle

—Send to—

F. C. Pierce, Smethport, Pa.

—FOR A—

BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE

of the most popular and reasonable priced wheels.

Rudge's and American Cycles. { New and second hand.

April 15, 1887.-6m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF FIERI Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, Pa., on

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887,

at 1 p.m., the following several pieces of property:

1

All defendant's interest in all those certain pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate in the township of [illegible], McKean county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the northwest corner [illegible] ... Containing [illegible] acres, being lot No. 7 [illegible].

[illegible] Beginning at [illegible] ... to the place of beginning. Containing [illegible] acres and being lot No. [illegible] of the allotment of lands, and part of warrant No. [illegible].

Beginning at a post the northwest corner [illegible] ... Containing [illegible] acres, being lot No. [illegible] of the allotment and part of warrant No. 2217, unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of G. N. Smith and G. E. Smith, at suit of Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin and John Forrest.

John Forrest, Pl'ffs Att'y.

2

The defendant's interest in all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the town of Hamlin, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point twenty five feet from centre of Kane and Smethport road in the south east corner of land owned by [illegible] ... and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company ... Containing about three and one-half acres, more or less, and about one-half improved, being part of warrant No. 2203.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of A. Lennon at suit of H. Hamlin.

3

The defendant's interest in all that certain piece or tract of land situate in the township of [illegible], county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post, the southwest corner of land contracted to Mary L. Chorn, lot No. 287, thence west 47 perches to a post corner, north 143.5 perches to a post corner of lot No. 457, [illegible] ... Containing [illegible] acres, and being lot No. [illegible] of the Keating allotment of lands in said township and part of warrant No. [illegible], unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of George N. Smith use Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin and John Forrest.

John Forrest, Pl'ffs Att'y.

4

The defendants' interest in all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township of [illegible], county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner 30 perches south of the northeast corner of V. Perry Larter, No. 61, thence east 30 perches to a corner, thence south 50 perches to a corner on the south line of J. C. Trumbull, No. 437, thence west 30 perches to a corner, thence north 50 perches to the place of beginning. Containing [illegible] acres, and being lot No. [illegible] of the Keating allotment of lands in said township and part of warrant No. [illegible], unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Frank [illegible], George N. Smith, use Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin and John Forrest.

John Forrest, Pl'ffs Att'y.

5

All the defendant's interest in the following described real estate, to-wit: Being a piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Hamlin, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the [illegible] ... Containing two acres of land more or less and being a part of warrant No. [illegible], together with one (1) one-and-a-half (1 1-2) story frame dwelling house with one story back addition, one (1) small frame barn, one spring of water, about twelve (12) young fruit trees and usual outbuildings erected thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of S. A. Watson at suit of John Armstrong.

6

All the defendant's interest in the following real estate situate, lying and being in the township of Ceres, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz:

No. 1—Beginning at a beech, the northeast corner of land conveyed to James Ward, lot No. 117, thence east ten (10) perches to the southeast corner of lot No. 106, [illegible] ... being lot No. [illegible] on the map of [illegible] and Henry Hamlin and part of warrants Nos. [illegible], unimproved.

No. 2—Beginning at a stone corner on the south bank of the Oswayo Creek on the line between [illegible] William Smith, thence south forty seven (47) perches to a post corner in the bank of the mill race, thence north 70°, east two and two-tenths (2 2-10) perches to a stone corner in centre of road, [illegible] ... Containing four (4) acres, be the same more or less, and being the same land deeded to [illegible] by E. Green and wife by deed dated August 8, 1854, and recorded in deed book "G," page 126, &c. Cleared and cultivated.

No. 3—Beginning at a stone corner on the State line, being the northwest corner of patent No. 2229, and being part of said patent, thence by the State line, east eighty (80) perches to a pine stump corner, thence south thirteen (13) perches to the middle of the Oswayo Creek, thence down the middle of the creek, south 87 1-2°, west sixteen and eight-tenths (16 8-10) perches, thence south 41 1-2°, west nineteen (19) perches, thence south 12 1-2°, west twenty three and eight tenths (23 8-10) perches, thence south 13°, west seventeen and three-tenths (17 3-10) perches, thence south 58°, west thirteen (13) perches, thence south 86 1-2°, west nine and three tenths (9 3-10) perches, thence south 31 1-2°, west eleven and one-tenth (11 1-10) perches, thence south 45°, west of fifteen and nine-tenths (15 9-10) perches to the line of William Bell's land; thence by said line, north one hundred and six (106) perches to the place of beginning. Containing thirty (30) acres and one hundred and thirty-one (131) perches, be the same more or less, excepting a small piece heretofore deeded to Harriet R. Cowles, being the land deeded to Charles Bell by William Bell by deed recorded in deed book "O," page 221, &c. Mostly cleared and under cultivation with a frame dwelling house thereon.

No. 4—Beginning at a stone corner being the southwest corner of the Church lot, thence by line of said lot east six and one-tenth (6 1-10) perches to the southeast corner of said lot, thence south eight (8) perches to the centre of Oswayo Creek, thence by said creek 83°, west twelve and eight-tenths (12 8-10) perches to the east line of Charles Bell's land; thence by said line north seven (7) perches to a stone, thence north [illegible]°, east six and eight-tenths (6 8-10) perches to a post, thence north one and three-tenths (1 3-10) perches to the place of beginning. Containing ninety-nine and one-half (99 1-2) perches of land, more or less, being the same land conveyed to Charles Bell by William [illegible] and wife by deed dated February 23, 1866, recorded February 26, 1866, in deed book "M," page [illegible], &c. Unimproved.

No. 5—Beginning at a post corner where the highway crosses the Pennsylvania line, thence south along the highway to the Oswayo Creek, thence in a southwest direction along the Oswayo Creek twelve and one-third (12 1-3) rods; thence north to the Pennsylvania line sixteen (16) rods, thence east along said line to the place of beginning fifteen (15) rods. Containing one (1) acre more or less improved, and having thereon erected one frame barn. The last three pieces herein described subject to the right of way of the Bradford, Richburg & Cuba Railroad.

No. 6—Beginning at a maple corner in the east line of lot No. 289, surveyed to [illegible], thence east eighty (80) perches, thence south forty (40) perches, thence west eighty (80) perches to the line of said lot, thence north forty (40) perches to the place of beginning. Containing twenty (20) acres, being lot No. 288 of the allotment of land in Ceres township, part of warrants Nos. [illegible], deeded to Charles Bell by Henry Chevalier, Jan. 8, 1866, recorded Feb. 11, 1866, in deed book "O," page 267, &c. Unimproved.

No. 7—Beginning at a beech, the southeast corner of lot No. 429 of Keating land contracted to Crowley and Moses; thence north one hundred and sixty-eight and four-tenths (168 4-10) perches to a post, thence east ninety-five (95) perches to a beech, thence south one hundred and sixty-eight and four-tenths (168 4-10) perches to a beech, the northeast corner of lot No. 371 contracted to Thomas Burns, thence west ninety-five (95) perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred (100) acres, more or less, being lot No. 428 of Keating lands in Ceres township and part of Warrant No. [illegible]. Unimproved.

No. 8—Beginning at a small beech corner on the State line ninety-eight and six-tenths (98 6-10) perches east of the northwest corner of warrant No. [illegible], and being part of said warrant; thence east thirty-six and three-tenths (36 3-10) perches to a post corner; thence south three hundred and eighty-one and one-tenth (381 1-10) perches to a post corner on the north bank of the Oswayo Creek, thence down the creek north 71°, west ninety (90) perches; thence south 73°, west twenty (20) perches; thence north 41°, east four (4) perches; thence north 33°, east twenty-six (26) perches, thence north 30°, west eight (8) perches, thence north 22°, west twelve (12) perches, thence north [illegible], west [illegible] perches to an iron beam corner on the bank of the creek, thence north three hundred and thirty-six (336) perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and four (104) acres and sixty-six (66) perches strict measure, being same land conveyed to Charles Bell by William Bell by deed dated March 8, 1866, recorded March 26, 1866, in deed book "O," page 221, &c. Unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Charles Hall at suit of Calvin Thompson now for use of Helen M. Hall, use of Alfred M. Stevens, now for use of [illegible] Sheldon.

Morrison & Apple, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

7

The defendant's interest in an undivided seven-thirtieth interest in and to all that certain piece of land situate in the city of Bradford, township of Bradford, and county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post forty-one rods east of the southeast corner of lot No. 127, and on the south line of lot No. 125; thence south ten degrees west fifty-five rods to a post on the west bank of the Tunungwant Creek, thence down the bank of said creek to the south line of said No. 125, thence west on the south line of said No. 125 to the place of beginning. Containing seven acres, more or less, being part of lot 125, and warrant No. [illegible]. Together with all defendant's interest in and to one saw mill, boiler, engine, machinery, with appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also—Beginning at a post [illegible] south line of lot No. 125; thence along said line west twenty-five rods, more or less, to line of the Bradford & Pittsburgh R. R. [illegible]; thence southerly along the line of said lands one hundred and ten rods, more or less, to a post due east of the south line of Boylston street; thence west to the east bank of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek to the north line of the highway; thence along the north line of the highway one hundred and forty-five rods, more or less, to the northeast corner of lot No. 130; thence west twenty rods to a birch tree on the bank of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek thirty-five rods to a post, said post being on the west bank of said creek; thence north ten degrees east fifty-five rods by lands of Fisher to the place of beginning. Containing thirty acres, more or less, the above described land being subject to all outstanding leases now in force. Also subject to all deeds, grants and conveyances heretofore made by Egbert Johnson & Co. to the present time as will more fully appear by reference to said deeds, grants and conveyances. Together with all defendant's interest in the following houses situate upon the land above described: 1 story house on subdivision lot No. [illegible], 1 story house on subdivision lot No. [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Also one engine, one boiler, carpenter rig complete, tankage, &c. Also one carpenter rig, one boiler, engine, casing, drive pipe, &c., as it now being [illegible] by Howard et al, and situate upon subdivision lots Nos. 8 and 10.

Also—All that certain piece of land situate in the township of Keating, McKean county, Pa., described on the map of the Bingham lands as lot containing 112 3-10 acres, being part of warrants Nos. 2230, 2231, 2251 and 2252, being the same land sold by the trustees of the William Bingham estate to Hiram H. Bush and William P. Ormsby by contract dated the 7th day of September, 1874, and subject to all conditions and reservations contained in deed from same. Also as contained in deed from said Bush and Ormsby and George Palen, being the reservation of all the oil and minerals.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Sarah F. Watson at suit of Benson & Brotherton.

Chapman & Son, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

8

All the undivided one-half part of the defendant's interest in the following described piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post at the northwest corner of lot No. 171, thence east thirty-two rods to a post, thence south ninety-five rods to a beech, thence south west thirty two rods to a beech, thence south eighty four and two-tenths rods to a post, thence west one hundred and sixty and eight-tenths rods to a post on the bank of creek, thence northwesterly by the several courses of the creek two hundred and one-half rods to a post, thence east twenty four rods to a post in the road, thence south twenty rods to a post, thence north twenty eight four rods to the place of beginning. Containing two hundred and fourteen and one-half acres, more or less, being lots Nos. [illegible], and part of lot No. 171, warrants Nos. [illegible], being the same land deeded by A. T. Newell and wife to Benjamin Dikeman by deed dated May 22, 1875, recorded June 2, 1875, in deed book Vol. [illegible], page [illegible], &c. Together with twenty nine oil wells complete, forty six frame houses, one-sixth royalty and one-half ground rent.

Also—All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on Elm street on the east side of East Branch, in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, at a post the northwest corner of lot conveyed by said A. T. Newell to Benjamin Dikeman to Charles T. [illegible], thence west along said Elm street one hundred and fifty feet, thence southwest at right angles with Elm street two hundred feet, thence east ward parallel with Elm street one hundred and fifty feet, thence northward two hundred feet to the place of beginning. Containing [illegible] tenths of an acre, improved and having thereon erected one two-story frame house and one large barn, usual outbuildings, being the same land conveyed by A. T. Newell and wife to Benjamin Dikeman, recorded in deed book [illegible], page 100, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Benjamin Dikeman at suit of H. [illegible], committee of Cynthia Dikeman, lunatic.

Brown & Roberts, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

9

The defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land described as follows, situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of a lot of land deeded by John H. Ingersoll to Ira H. Curtis dated the 12th day of October, 1865, this being a post corner, thence running east one hundred and fourteen [114] rods to a post; thence north forty-one [41] degrees east twenty nine and two-tenths [29 2-10] perches to a post in the turnpike road, thence along the centre of said road south forty two [42] degrees east one hundred, two and eight tenths [102 8-10] perches to a post; thence west along the line of John Martin's land two hundred and one and five-tenths [201 5-10] perches to the place of beginning. Containing sixty two and six-tenths [62 6-10] acres strict measure, being part of warrant No. [illegible], held by deed from Clara S. Curtis dated November 3, 1875, and held by her by will from Ira H. Curtis, her husband, dated September 3, 1863, excepting and reserving from the above six [6] acres of land more or less deeded to Wm. H. Curtis by Clara S. Curtis et al by deed dated January 3, 1877, and recorded in the Recorder's office of McKean county, January 1877, in deed book [illegible], page [illegible], &c. Improved and having thereon one two story frame dwelling house about [illegible], with one-story frame addition in rear, about [illegible] and usual outbuildings, [illegible] fruit trees, a good spring of water and a stream of water running through the land, about [illegible] acres improved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of [illegible] at suit of [illegible].

[illegible] & Gordon, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

10

All the defendant's interest in the following real estate, to-wit: Being a piece or parcel of land situate in Wetmore township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, a part of subdivision [illegible] and part of warrant No. [illegible], being lot No. 4, Parsons survey by D. Hamlin, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Selma's lot, thence west ninety-nine [99] perches to a stone corner, thence south eighty two [82] perches to a stone corner in the south line of subdivision No. 124, thence east ninety nine [99] perches to a corner on Selma's lot, and thence along the line eighty two [82] perches to the place of beginning. Containing fifty [50] acres and seven tenths [7-10], more or less, excepting therefrom twenty [20] acres deeded to Augusta [illegible] by deed dated Dec. 17, 1868, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for McKean county, June 21, 1869, in deed book "31," page 321, &c. Also ten [10] acres deeded to Margaretta Sundstrom, Oct. 30, 1880, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for McKean county, Feb. 21, 1887, in deed book "52," page 551, &c. Improved and having thereon one two story frame dwelling house with two-story back addition, one large frame barn, one small frame shed, a quantity of young fruit trees and shrubbery, a good spring of water and the usual outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Victor Johnson at suit of Jacob Sundstrom Jr.

Morrison & Apple, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

11

The defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post at the south east corner of lot No. 443 in the north bounds of the highway leading from Harrisburg to Bradford, thence along said highway north 51 degrees, west forty (40) rods, more or less, to post; thence north about 45 degrees west two hundred and twenty-six (226) rods, more or less, to the south bounds of warrant 2130, thence west thirty-six (36) rods, more or less, to a post at the northeast corner of warrant No. 2130; thence east twelve (12) rods along the south bounds of warrant No. 2130 to a post; thence south 18 3-4 degrees, east one hundred and forty-eight and eighty-one-hundredth [148 80-100] rods, more or less, to the west corner of lot 443; thence south [illegible] degrees, east one hundred and fifty and eighty-one-hundredth (150 80-100) rods more or less to the place of beginning. Containing sixty (60) acres of land, neat measure and being the same land this day conveyed by second party to first parties hereto.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of D. C. [illegible], J. W. Alexander, J. G. Williams as The [illegible], J. L. Eddy and J. C. Williams as The [illegible], with Gillis at suit of C. H. Foster, Peter T. Kennedy, J. A. [illegible] and Rachel Hotchkiss, executrix of the estate of O. A. Hotchkiss, deceased.

Wolf & George, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

12

All the defendant's interest in the following real estate situate in the borough of Kane, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post on the west side of Dawson street fifty (50) feet northwardly from the northwest corner of Dawson and Haines streets; thence along west line of Dawson street northwardly fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly one hundred and twenty (120) feet to lands of J. C. Meyers, thence southerly fifty (50) feet, thence easterly one hundred and twenty feet to place of beginning. Containing 6000 square feet, more or less, together with a one story frame dwelling house, one well of water and usual outbuildings situate thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of E. M. Johnson at suit of J. T. W. Grillo.

[illegible] M. Orr, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

13

All the defendants' interest the following real estate, viz: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying and being situate in Lafayette township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at the northwest corner of lot No. 69 of the allotment of the Bingham lands conveyed to E. J. Fuller, thence north two degrees, east seventy-nine perches to a post, thence south eighty-eight degrees, east one hundred and fifty-one and one-tenth perches to a post in the centre of the Lafayette road, thence south thirty seven degrees, west twenty-eight perches, thence north eighty-eight degrees, west twelve perches, thence south thirty-seven degrees west forty perches, thence north eighty-eight degrees, west thirty-three and one-tenth perches, thence south thirty seven degrees, west fifteen and three-tenths perches, thence north eighty-eight degrees, west sixty and four-tenths perches to the place of beginning. Containing fifty-three and ninety-one-one-hundredths acres of land, be the same more or less, saving and excepting therefrom twenty-five acres of said land leased by the said J. M. Tait off from the north side of same to W. P. Beck, July 5, 1880, which lease is recorded in deed book "32," page 389, &c., in the Recorder's office of McKean county; together with six oil wells, six engines, one boiler connected therewith, tubing, casing, rigs, gas and water lines, carpenter's rigs, oil tanks, fixtures and property on said land situate and to said wells belonging.

Also—All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land beginning at the southeast corner of lot No. 70 of the allotment of lands of the Bingham estate in Lafayette township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, conveyed to Alpha Morse; thence along the south line of said lot north eighty-seven degrees and a half, west fifty-three perches and four tenths; thence along the east line of the part of lot No. 101, conveyed to Thomas Tait and Jas. F. M. Tait [illegible] ... Containing seventy two acres and six-tenths of an acre, strict measure, be the same more or less, it being lot No. 102 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township aforesaid, and part of warrant number 2284, together with eleven 11 oil wells, eleven 11 engines, three 3 boilers connected therewith, carpenter's rigs, tubing, casing, fittings and fixtures, tanks and property to the said wells belonging.

Also—All that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in Lafayette township, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post in the south line of lands of the said party of the first part, the southeast corner of lot No. 3 of Gorton's survey; thence north bounding on the east line of lot No. 3 aforesaid two hundred (200) perches to a post, the northeast corner of said lot No. 3, thence east eighty (80) perches to a post; thence south two hundred (200) perches to a post in the south line of lands of said party of the first part, thence west to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred (100) acres of strict measurement, be the same more or less, and being lot No. 4 of the survey of L. Gorton and part of warrant No. 2241, unimproved.

Also—All that certain piece, tract or parcel of land situate in township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 7, thence east one hundred and four 104 rods to a post marked 7 and 8, thence south one hundred fifty five and four-tenths 155 4-10 rods to a post marked 7, 8 and 10, thence west bounding on lots Nos. 10 and 9 one hundred and four 104 rods to a post, the southeast corner of lot No. 7; thence north bounding on lot No. 7 one hundred fifty two and five-tenths 152 5-10 rods to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred 100 acres strict measure, be the same more or less, and being lot No. 7 and part of warrant Nos. 2241 and 2284, saving and excepting therefrom thirty 30 acres off of the west side of said lot heretofore sold by the said Tait. Unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of J. M. Tait, Thomas Tait and George S. Tait, terre tenants, at the suit of Thomas Hacket, use Frank A. Newell, use Henry Hamlin, now use of George Tait.

W. H. Chapman & Son, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., May 5, 1887.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It would be difficult to tell what is going on in Washington just now. Everything and everybody seems to be in a semi quiescent state, holding itself in reserve apparently for the merry month of May, which will be full of interesting events and people crowded all together. Besides the big drill which is to take place in May, there will be reunions and meetings and conventions, operas, circuses, the Spring races and indeed something for people of all sorts of tastes and ages and inclinations and degrees of culture and refinement to attend and see or hear.

Last evening General Grant's birthday was celebrated at the Metropolitan church, of which his old pastor Dr. Newman is now the pastor. It was the sixty fifth anniversary of the hero's birth, and quite a large gathering did honor to his memory with appropriate services. The white and colored veterans of the city, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Association of Army nurses and the Butler Zouaves were all there.

Among the speakers was ex-Postmaster General Creswell, whose theme was 'Grant the President,' whose administration he reviewed at some length. Hon. George C. Gorham also spoke at length and took occasion in the course of his remarks to stigmatize John C. Calhoun as the Judas Iscariot in whose honor the cabinet officials had made a trip to the birthplace of secession. He satirized the timidity of the North, which, he said had studied the Constitution to see whether it was lawful to shoot back when we are shot at and derided President Buchanan for deciding we could not. He quoted the remark once made that "Buchanan sat in the White House like a bread poultice, drawing the rebellion to a head."

This city of bronze and marble statues is to have another unveiling on the twelfth of May. The bronze statue of Garfield, which has been contributed by the society of the Army of the Cumberland, has arrived and has been placed in position. It stands upon a granite pedestal which has been erected for it in a small circle at the intersection of First street and Maryland avenue and southwesterly from the Capitol. The pedestal was authorized by act of Congress and $20,000 was appropriated for it. Near the base of the pedestal three life size symbolical figures in bronze rest upon granite brackets. These represent the three types of manhood depicted in Garfield's career, viz, the Student, the Warrior and the Statesman.

The statue is heroic in size, ten feet six inches in height and weighs 5,000 pounds. The pedestal is about eighteen feet in height, giving the head of the statue an elevation of nearly thirty feet. At present it is concealed from public view by being swathed in folds of black cambric and looks very comical as the drapery clings closely and the outlines of the figure are plainly seen. Thursday it was unveiled while it was being photographed, but it will now remain in its black robe until it is unveiled amid imposing ceremonies.

The inscriptions upon the granite shaft are placed upon three sides, making a new departure in this respect in monumental art. They are as follows: Southwest face, James A. Garfield, 1831—1881. On the southeast face, Major General U. S. V., Member of Congress, Senator and President of the United States of America. On the north face, erected by his comrades of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, May 12, 1887.

This makes nineteen outdoor memorials to public men whose deeds or virtues have secured for them a place in enduring marble or bronze in the National Capital. There are now six bronze equestrian statues: Jackson, Washington, Scott, Green, McPherson and Thomas. There are also six bronze pedestrian statues: Rawlins, Farragut, Dupont, Henry, Luther and Garfield. There is one bronze seated, Chief Justice Marshall, one bronze group, Lincoln liberating the slave (called emancipation), one marble group, two marble statues, and one marble shaft, which is the highest in the world.

B.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. E. B. McCoy will give any person a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. Price 50c and $1.

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A remarkable cure of a serious blood trouble in Four Mile, N. Y. A lady says: "I used some five bottles of your Blood Remedy, one box of your Balm of Gilead Salve and one box of your Cream Soap as a wash for a very serious eruption on my face, and have found the most satisfactory results." The above is simply one of many testimonials from all parts of the country. Please call on your druggist or order from the proprietor, G. T. Dennis, Eldred, Pa.

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HAS PROVED TO BE THE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

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Smethport, Pa. July 2, 1885.

EASILY INTERVIEWED.

STRATEGY USED BY A REPORTER TO APPROACH CONKLING.

Ben Butler Said to Be the Most Satisfactory Interviewee in the Country. Henry Ward Beecher's Kindness to the Reporter.

There are some men in public life who have the reputation of being non interviewable. Roscoe Conkling used to be so classified when he was in the senate. Knowing that to be the case, I thought I would try my luck with him. It was on a train going west from Harrisburg, Pa., to the great Chicago convention of '80, which was to, but did not, nominate Grant for a third term. Conkling had a special car all to himself. It was guarded at each end by stout colored porters, with orders to let no one in. Mr. Arthur (afterward president) and Mr. James (afterward postmaster general) were the only men in the car with the great man. To one of the colored sentinels on the car platform I went and said: "Can I see Mr. Conkling?" "No, sah," said the porter, "he gave peticklar orders to let nobody in." "Ah," said I, "but he didn't know I was on the train—just give him this card, please." This and a quarter—no colored car porter can resist a quarter—carried my card to the great man.

On the card I had written: "Grant delegate to Chicago"—which was a bit of strategic fiction.

It did the business. I was called in, shaken by the hand, and invited to eat fruit, while the imperial senator from the imperial state posted me all up on the prospects of Grant, as he viewed them. When he got through I said: "Our friends in Boston would be delighted to know how confident you feel, Mr. Senator—have you any objection to be quoted in a newspaper dispatch?" "Not the least," he replied, for by this time he was off his dignity and almost as human as Mr. Cleveland. And so I succeeded in standing up the haughty man for an interview, which was sent on to Boston as fast as a badly jolting train would permit me to scratch it off. In this case it is certain that the sight of a note book at the outset, or even an admission that I desired an interview for a paper, would have prevented my talking with him at all.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler I regard as, on the whole, the most satisfactory interviewee in the country. He, too, has the reputation of being difficult of access. It is not true in the sense of his being lofty or imperious, a la Conkling. Uncle Ben is one of the most genial gentlemen in the United States—to newspaper men who "use him square" and don't abuse his confidence. But woe betide the interviewer who undertakes to publish a confidential talk, which he has agreed not to use, and then go near Uncle Ben for another favor. He will not get it, but he may get a large piece of Uncle Ben's mind. First and last the general has given me probably a dozen or more interviews, and they were very easily taken. The general does all the work for you himself. He frames the questions and answers both, does it at an easy pace, so that it can be taken down without straining your stenographic powers, and never fails to give you a readable, entertaining column or two columns, or whatever length he may talk to.

I have heard it said that Uncle Ben draws the line at interviewers connected with papers opposed to him, but I don't believe it. In my own case I began reporting on a Democratic paper when he was a Republican and passed to the staff of a Republican paper when he became a Democrat, but always found a warm welcome at his house or his office, and an interview if he felt like giving one.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The only other man who ever conducted an interview after Butler's method, in my experience, was the late Henry Ward Beecher. At the time of his controversy over the doctrine of everlasting punishment, somewhere about the fall of 1877, my friend Maj. Pond gave me an introduction to Mr. Beecher for the purpose of trying to get an interview out of him in answer to the attacks of Dr. Storrs and others. It was at Music hall, one evening after a lecture. "Come round to the Evans house in the morning and go with me toward Dover, N. H., where I lecture to-morrow night, and I'll talk for you," said the famous preacher. Depend upon it I was there. Working on a sixth rate daily at a slim salary, a talk with Beecher that would sell readily for $50, or even $100, was not to be sneezed at.

Well, I went and met the great man, and together we boarded the train for Dover. As soon as we started, Mr. Beecher said: "Now, sir, if you are ready." I thought he meant me to fire away with a question. But he stopped me right off. "You write shorthand?" "Yes," said I. "All right; then please put this question"—and Mr. Beecher proceeded, exactly as Gen. Butler does, to put his own questions and answer them, until he had reeled off two columns and a half of The New York Herald, to which great paper I sent the interview. I remember the flaring headline was "Beecher on Hell," but I remember with still more joy the two handsome figures in the left hand corner of The Herald's check.—James W. Clarke in The Writer.

Saved the Notes.

A doctor named Francois earned a hundred francs the other day and had a good deal of fun into the bargain. A lady's pet dog swallowed a bank note of the value of 1,000 francs. It was such an accident as has happened before in the world's history, and it has usually resulted, when the amount lost was large, in the premature death of the dog. In this case the lady would have sacrificed the bank note rather than the innocent pup, so she set out at once for the office of her family physician, Dr. Francois. The doctor was at first amused and then puzzled. The lady was sure the dog had not chewed the note all to pieces and she offered the physician 10 per cent. if he should save it. He would have done his best to please a client and so he tried the only remedy that seemed to offer hope. Doggy was placed in a chair and a pan was put in front of him. Then the physician administered an emetic. The dog took a whole glassful without protest and without effect, while his mistress stood by anxiously. After that the dog seemed disinclined to swallow more, but a little was forced down his throat and then the smell of the dose became so disagreeable that what had been taken speedily appeared and, happy to relate, the thousand franc note included. It was intact and only needed a patient drying. Doggy recovered in half a hour.—Paris Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The Intelligent Compositor.

"Ah! what's this?" exclaimed the intelligent compositor. "'Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks!' That can't be right. I have it! He means 'Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks.' That's sense." And that is how the writer found it. And yet he was not happy.—Boston Transcript.

The French Giving Up Smoking.

The growing virtue of the French in the matter of tobacco smoking bids fair to create yet another difficulty in the arduous task of balancing the budget of the republic. It appears that the tax on this pleasant vice produced last year 6,000,000 francs less than in the year 1885. The theory has been broached that as men get on in life they smoke less, for the reason that they gradually become so saturated with nicotine that they cannot hold any more. This would not, however, explain the diminution, seeing that the place of old men is taken up by the rising generation. So the theory is pushed still further, and it is argued that, as the process of absorption of nicotine goes on from generation to generation, the sons of smokers are not able to consume so much tobacco as the children of non smokers. Oddly enough, the diminution of consumption is only in smoking tobacco, while as much snuff is sold as formerly. The enormous sum of 50,000,000 francs is annually spent in snuff. Where the snuff takers live is an enigma. In Paris, at all events the habit, if one may judge from one's own experience, is unknown.—London Telegraph.

The Judge Went Home.

At a recent term of a justice's court, held in a county, a very important case was being tried. Eminent legal counsel had been employed by both sides, the evidence had all been submitted, the counsel for the complainant had finished his argument and the judge and those present were listening to the lawyer for the defense, who endeavored, of course, to put forth his side of the case in the best possible manner. All of a sudden the judge was seen to write something on a small slip of paper, which he then proceeded to fold nicely, and, depositing the same in a copy of the code in front of him, took his hat and, remarking to the astonished gentleman, "You can proceed with your argument, Mr. ——, and when you have finished you will find my decision in this case on that slip of paper," arose to leave.

In vain were the remonstrances of the counsel. The judge would not be persuaded to remain, remarking to his astonished audience:

"Don't you all see that cloud over there? That means rain, and I'm going home to set out my potato slips."—Americus Recorder.

A Private Citizen's Cold.

Mr. Blaine has a cold, and personal friends are anxious about his health. The interest felt in every part of the country and by men of all parties in every scrap of information regarding his condition is most significant. There could not be greater or more general interest if the highest official in the nation were unwell. But Mr. Blaine holds no office. He has no political power. He is solemnly declared by his antagonists to be the one person who cannot be nominated for office with any chance of success. He takes no part in public affairs, and his adversaries carelessly proclaim that his opinions are of no consequence to anybody. Why does anybody care whether his cold proves serious or not?

The plain citizen, who has no part in the government of the country or in management of parties, continues to receive more constant abuse than any other man in the United States. Not a day passes that some journal does not declare Mr. Blaine a dead man, physically or politically, or both, until one begins to wonder why he should need so much killing. Every day the vials of wrath are emptied upon him by a great array of foes, who affirm that he is the one man who cannot be elected. If so, what is the use of saying any more about him? If he is dead, why not let the dead rest?

Mr. Blaine is a private citizen, possessed of no power whatever, save that which the liking and confidence of certain voters may give him. Why all this fuss? Because his enemies know full well that they have wronged him and wronged a majority of the voters in this country by their abuse, that the liking and confidence of the people for him is a very real and large fact, and that it is so general that, were a convention to be chosen to-day of the great party to which he belongs, all its political leaders combined together could by no possibility prevent the choice of a convention disposed to express that confidence. Nor could any citizens of that party be named for whom so great a number of the opposite party would gladly vote. The existence of that popular feeling makes some persons beside themselves with rage. But they are not shrewd enough to see that their hatred and continued abuse form one of the chief causes of the popularity which fills their souls with stormy passion.—*New York Tribune.*

Cleveland Sharply Rebuked.

The Oshkosh *Times*, one of the leading Democratic papers of Wisconsin, is not enthusiastic over President Cleveland's late eulogy of the great nullification, John C. Calhoun. It says: "Mr. Cleveland may assume to be ignorant of what John C. Calhoun 'believed and taught,' but the people are not. Calhoun 'believed and taught' that the Constitution was only a compact, a sort of executory compact between the States, that any State had a right to secede at pleasure and that there was no authority in the Constitution to compel a seceding State to remain in the Union. He 'believed and taught' not only that secession was right, but that slavery was right. Slavery was the corner stone of Calhoun's political economy. John C. Calhoun is known to the people of this nation as the ablest and most persistent advocate of secession this country has produced. The South became thoroughly imbued with his heresies and Jeff Davis, in attempting to set up a Southern confederacy, only tried to carry out what Calhoun had taught. If the character of this man is as Mr. Cleveland says, calculated to 'stimulate patriotic enthusiasm,' then Bob Toombs and Jeff Davis ought to be venerated. If to be a secessionist and an enemy of this Government is to be loved, then Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln are to be hated.

President Cleveland has probably forgotten that this same John C. Calhoun is the man whom Old Hickory Jackson threatened to hang higher than Haman if he attempted to carry out his treasonable conspiracy. And it does not look quite consistent for a Democratic President who occupies Jackson's seat, to laud the conspirator whom his great predecessor threatened to hang. Before the President indulges in any more sentimental gush over traitors living or dead it would be well for him to seek relief from the terrible strain imposed on him by the judicious selection of Consuls and Postmasters and stimulate his 'patriotic enthusiasm' by reading the lives, characters and public services of Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold, Jeff Davis and John C. Calhoun."

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ringbone, Stifles, Sprains, Swelling, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa.
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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '85—tf.

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WESTWARD.			STATIONS	EASTWARD.		
	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	
	5 10	10 30	ar..Bradford..lv	[illegible]		
	4 [illegible]	9 55	..Kenzua Ju..	8 25		
	4 25	9 45	..New City..	[illegible]		
	4 05	9 28	..Rixford..	8 45		
	4 00	9 24	Duke Centre..	[illegible]		
	3 43	9 09	..Eldred..	[illegible]		
	3 27	8 52	..Bullis Mills..	9 22		
	3 12	8 37	..Ceres..	[illegible]		
	2 59	8 24	Little Genesee	9 50		
6 00	2 50	8 15	Lv..Bolivar..Ar	[illegible]		
5 30	2 29	[illegible]	..Allentown..	10 21		
4 50	2 00	7 25	lv Wellsville ar	[illegible]		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
			N.Y., L. E. & W.			
		8 20	..Hornellsville..	12 10		
			..Addison..	1 13		
			..Corning..	[illegible]		
		1 52	..Elmira..	[illegible]		
			..Waverly..	[illegible]		
			..Owego..	[illegible]		
		12 21	..Binghamton..	[illegible]		
		6 00	lv..New York..ar	10 00		
		p.m.		p.m.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7 25	1 15	9 00	ar..Bradford..lv	7 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 50	1 40	8 25	Kinzua Junct'n	[illegible]		
6 43	1 32	8 18	..Aiken..	8 07		
6 37	1 25	8 11	..Davis..	8 14		
6 29	1 19	8 04	..Simpson..	8 21	10 [illegible]	
6 20	1 10	7 55	..Ormsby..	9 00	10 [illegible]	
5 50	12 40	7 25	Smethport..	9 30	11 [illegible]	
5 30	12 40	6 55	..Mt. Jewett..		11 [illegible]	
5 10	12 00	6 15	..Kane..		11 [illegible]	
p.m.	m.	a.m.			a.m.	

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

CUBA BRANCH.

To take effect Jan. [illegible]

Westward		Station	Eastward	
28	3			
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	
3 27	9 07	Ar ...Cuba... Lv	10 00	
1 20	7 25	Lv..Little Genesee..ar	11 4[illegible]	
1 15	7 10	...Bolivar...	11 55	

R. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Manager.
JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company

New Time Table, take effect Dec. 19, 1886.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	
Ac	Exp	Mail	Eastern Time.	Mail	Ex.
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	7 30	9 30	ar Rochester lv	7 50	[illegible]
[illegible]	7 03	9 03	..Scottsville..	8 19	[illegible]
1 27	6 30	8 46	..Mumford..	[illegible]	
12 12	6 30	8 28	..Leroy..	8 47	
12 05	6 15	8 14	..Pavillion..	9 01	
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 55	..Wyoming..	9 16	
10 45	[illegible]	7 41	..Warsaw..	9 25	
10 21	5 36	7 33	Silver Lake Jun	9 41	
9 54	5 27		Gainesville..	9 54	
[illegible]	5 18		..Pike..	[illegible]	
[illegible]	5 05		..Bliss..	10 14	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Noon	..Farmersville..	10 41	Noon
[illegible]	4 22	a.m.	..Machias..	[illegible]	
[illegible]	4 00	8 55	..Ashford..	[illegible]	
a.m.	3 46	8 47	..Ellicottville..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	8 30	Bradford Junc.	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	lv	..Salamanca..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	8 21	..Carrollton..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	8 10	..Limestone..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	8 00 lv	..Bradford..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		..Custer City..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Johnsonburg Jun.	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		..Ridgway..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		..Carmon..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Brockwayville	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		..Falls Creek..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		..DuBois..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		..Sykes..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		..Big Run..	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Punxsutawney	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		lv ..Clarksville.. ar	[illegible]	
	a.m.			p.m.	

BUFFALO DIVISION.

EASTWARD.		STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	
Exp	Mail		Mail	Ex
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	
11 00	5 15	Ar Buffalo Lv William St. Dep	8 40	
10 37	5 35	..Orchard Park..	[illegible]	
10 05	5 22	..West Falls..	[illegible]	
9 55	5 12	..Colden..	9 44	
[illegible]	4 48	..Springville..	[illegible]	
9 07	4 23	..West Valley..	[illegible]	
8 55	4 10	..Ashford..	10 40	

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JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't.
ISAIAH [illegible], Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Dec. [illegible]

Ar.	Eastw'd.	Stations.	Lv.	Westw'd
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	
8 30	1.18	..Coudersport..	[illegible]	
8.16	1.14	..Hammonds..	[illegible]	
8.03	1.05	..Olmsted..		
8.04	1.00	..Nelsons..		
7.57	12.53	..Knowlton..		
7.51	12.45	..Roulette..		
7.46	12.41	..Pomeroy Bridge..		
7.38	12.33	..Burtville..		
7.31	12.26	..Silver Spring..		
7.26	12.19	..Coleman..		
7.20	12.12	..Port Allegany..		

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 16, 188[illegible]. Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:30 a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore [illegible] p. m., Washington 7:45 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:24 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 8 25 a. m., New York 11:30 a. m., Baltimore 8 15 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Philadelphia and Washington and through passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:30 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

6:25 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7 [illegible] a. m., Baltimore 7:30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 6:25 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 10:30 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.